

Labor-1928

Foreign.

TO PUT MEXICO ON A QUOTA BASIS

REPRESENTATIVE BOX, OF TEXAS, seems to have stirred up about as much of a commotion in Washington and throughout the Southwest by his bill extending the quota principle to immigration from Mexico, as the original bill for restricting European immigration caused throughout the whole country. The Department of State objects to the Box bill because it is a cause had feeling in Latin America. The Department of the Interior opposes the restriction of Mexican immigration on the ground that Mexican labor is essential to the success of various government reclamation projects in the Southwest. The United States Chamber of Commerce has registered its opposition in a letter to the House Immigration Committee and the farmers and fruit-growers in the Lower Rio Grande Valley and Southern California, as well as the sugar-beet growers of Utah, Nebraska, and Minnesota are up in arms against this attempt to restrict immigration from the countries to the south. For the Box bill, explains the *Baltimore Evening Sun*, would apply the quota rule to every nation in the Western Hemisphere, all of which have been on a non-quota basis, including Canada. It is aimed, however, at Mexico, says a Washington dispatch to this paper. We read on:

"Representative Box maintains that unemployment conditions in the country show that there is no need for the importation of other labor, particularly cheap labor; that the rapid increase in the number of Mexicans coming into the United States constitutes a growing social and racial problem which has reached serious proportions in Texas and California; that continued Mexican immigration means cheap Mexican labor will be placed not only in competition with agricultural labor, but with that employed in the large industrial centers; and that the average farmer does not want Mexican labor, but that it is the big farmer and the absentee landlord who are most anxious for continued entry of Mexicans."

In the opinion of Mark Sullivan, veteran political observer at the capital, the Box proposal will complicate the several other important actions about the general immigration-restriction law which are to come up in the present Congress. Says Mr. Sullivan in a dispatch to the *New York Herald Tribune*:

"In the general law, an exception was made in favor of all the poverty and disease wherever they go." A spokesman for the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, appearing before the House Immigration Committee, and who stated that

European countries [2 per cent. of the number of native each country already here in 1890] shall be applied to Mexico. That limitation would reduce the number of Mexican immigrants to about 1,600. This would be a drastic reduction, for about 68,000 Mexicans came in last year, and the average for five years has been about 50,000.

"Some official figures say that of the Mexicans entering the United States in any given year, only 4 per cent. return home. Another set of official figures shows that only 2,562 Mexicans returned to Mexico during the latter half of 1926. As against this, the claim is hotly made that as much as 80 per cent. of Mexican labor returns to Mexico at the end of each season, and some Mexican official figures show that over 34,000 Mexicans returned during the latter half of 1926."

It seems from Washington dispatches that Representative Box must hurdle a number of formidable obstacles before a measure restricting Mexican immigration becomes law. The Arizona Cotton Growers' Association, for example, is sharpening its ax for the Box bill. The Western Fruit Jobbers' Association likewise has gone on record as opposed to restriction of Mexican labor. As George Marvin says in a Tucson dispatch to the *Baltimore Sun*:

"The Southwest is asking: If Mexican labor is restricted, who is going to do the work?"

"White men can not or will not do it. In the prolific virgin soils of California and the reclaimed deserts of Texas and Arizona and New Mexico, it has been abundantly demonstrated for twenty years, season after season, that white labor, in the quantity and quality desired, can not be found to do the kind of manual work necessary to the timely harvesting of cotton and the staple fruit and vegetable crops. For this kind of manual labor Mexicans are peculiarly fitted. The Mexican is content under conditions which the white man, as a class, finds undesirable or intolerable."

Mexican laborers, declares the *Los Angeles Times*, "are as necessary to the cotton-fields, orchards, and beet-fields of California, Arizona, Texas, Utah, and Colorado as are the farm laborers at harvest time in the Middle West."

Secretary of Labor Davis, on the other hand, is said to favor the Box bill, and Edward H. Dowell, Vice-President of the California Federation of Labor, charges the Mexican peons who enter the United States with "breaking down the standards of the American workingman, and spreading

he also spoke for other railway unions having a total membership of half a million, declared that the predominance of Mexican labor in railway maintenance work is not due to the climate or type of work, but to "miserable wages upon which American citizens can not live." A Texas cotton-planter also testified that there is no dearth of white labor to handle the cotton crop in his State. All of which leads the *Tacoma Ledger* to observe:

"To say that American agriculture or American industry can not survive without the importation of cheap labor would be but to repeat the sophistries which threescore years or more ago sought to justify human slavery."

"Slavery was abolished in the South, and to-day white farmers are finding it both possible and profitable to cultivate the fields of the Southland. Immigration was restricted, and despite the fact that millions of cheap laborers from Europe were turned back by the quota law, manufactures and railroad building continue to flourish."

The "only reasonable solution" of the problem that occurs to the *Dallas News* is a "gentleman's agreement" with Mexico, whereby common labor from that country shall "enter the United States only on written consent of Mexican consuls of the area for which the immigrants are bound." In the opinion of the *Raleigh News and Observer*, however, Mexico should be brought under the quota law, and "treated as England, France, and other European countries are treated."



MEXICO'S MAN WITH THE HOE—IN ARIZONA

This is the type of farm laborer against which the Box bill is aimed, we are told. The question being asked by Southwestern papers is this: If Mexican labor is put on a quota basis, who will do the work in our cotton and sugar-beet fields?

BILL SLAMMING MEXICAN LABORERS IS INTRODUCED

Advertisement
By RUSSELL KENT.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—A bill aimed particularly at importation of Mexicans for labor in the cotton fields of Texas was introduced today by Rep. Miles C. Allgood, of the Seventh Alabama District, to place all immigrants under the quota law. Immigrants from the western hemisphere now are exempt from the immigration law as to numbers.

"Vast areas of land formerly in pasture are being broken up in Texas and put into cotton, which is worked by this cheap Mexican labor," said the Alabama member. "These Mexicans have a standard of living far below that of any American family. There is too much cotton acreage already and statistics show that there has been a heavy increase in Texas and Oklahoma in the last few years. For this and other reasons, I believe Mexican immigrants should be restricted just as those from Europe are. I was in Texas last September and observed conditions at first hand."

Jamaica Informed Of Cuban Immigrant Law

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, Feb. 22.—(P)—The local government has been informed officially that the Cuban government recently passed stringent regulations governing the entry of immigrants which materially will affect Jamaica, since Jamaica, with Haiti, sends large numbers of laborers to Cuba during the cane cutting season.

The new regulations, it was said, would admit only persons between the ages of 21 and 50 who must have at least \$30 in their possession. Women immigrants up to the age of 45 must satisfy the authorities as to their moral character.

PEON LABOR INFUX AROUSES THE SOUTH

BY SAM W. SMALL,
Special Staff Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., April 7.—In the hearings upon the proposition to include in quota immigrant restrictions the countries of the western hemisphere, non-exempt, southern members are showing lively interest. They begin now to understand how the influx of cheap-working peons from Mexico into southwestern fields is having seriously damaging effects upon the average white cotton growers of the southern cotton belt.

Senator Harris is the author of one of the measures to put the Mexican, Central and South American immigrants on the quota lists. The state department opposes the bill for diplomatic reasons, but the depart-

ment of labor favors it for economic reasons.

Congressman Box, of Texas, author of the house bill, said:

"It is a crime against the character of our citizenship to allow these ignorant, cheap-living, underbidding peons to come into our labor fields when thousands of white people and negroes, who are native citizens, are out of work and are discriminated against because of the availability of these Mexicans."

Congressman Allgood, of Alabama, strongly supports the bill, because "those Mexicans and Central American laborers compete with white cotton farmers in the cotton districts of Alabama. To permit the unrestrained influx of peon labor means severe competition with white labor."

James H. Patten, of South Carolina, representing the national council of the Sons of America and 12 other patriotic bodies, declared that the white farmers and field laborers in his state are feeling the same effects from cheap Mexican peon labor as Congressman Allgood reported from Alabama.

From many sources in the south evil effects in depressing labor costs to the peon level and thereby reducing the earning, consuming and buying power of the general run of people were reported, showing that southern prosperity is being retarded by the competition of peon laborers.

Germans to Study Cotton.

A party of German cotton spinners arrived at New York today, April 7, for a month's tour of the United States for the purpose of learning at first hand some of the conditions under which cotton is produced and marketed in this country. The spinners arranged the trip through the Berlin office of the United States department of agriculture and will include visits to cotton plantations, cotton markets and ports where opportunity will be afforded to study cotton handling facilities. The group will also inspect typical American cotton mills.

Several days will be spent by the group at the department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., where they will survey the cotton standardization and cotton utilization work in the bureau of agriculture economics. Following the Washington visit the party will proceed through the south and southwest, thence north to Niagara Falls and conclude at New York May 9.

The party includes the following members of the German Cotton Spinners' association: Hans Adolff, Franz Beckmann, Heinz Brandt, Theodor Golsman, Herman Haertle, Wilhelm Hageboeck, Paul Jackson, August Kuempers, Direktor Kuehne, of Mittweide, Saxony; Bernard Laurenz, Heinrich Pferdmeiges, Georg Schmidt, Louis Schoeller, Theodor Schwartz, Carl Weyl and Helmuth Thorer.

Greenwood, S. C., Index-Journal
Sunday, April 1, 1928

THE INDEX-JOURNAL

RACIAL PROBLEM FACING BORDER STATES OF U. S.

Efforts Made to Stop Influx of Mexican Peons

(By International News Service)
WASHINGTON.—The border states from Texas to California are faced with a racial problem comparable to that of the Pacific coast states in dealing with Chinese and Japanese and of the Southeastern states in dealing with the negro, in the opinion of Representative Box, democrat, of Texas.

Congressman Box made this assertion before the Immigration Committee of the House of Representatives in advocating his bill before the present Congress to extend the immigration quota restriction law to embrace all countries from which immigrants are permitted to enter the United States.

To check the unrestricted flow of Mexican peons across the border is the direct objective sought by Box, though in dealing with this problem he proposes to apply the same rule of measurement to all other Latin Americans and to Canadians as well.

The Box bill proposes to fix quotas for all the American states and dominions on the basis of 2 per cent of the population native of those countries as shown by the 1890 census. This is the basis on which quotas are now fixed

for immigration from Europe and other areas where the quota law applies.

A Plain Picture

For several hours, Box, who is a member of the immigration committee and who was one of the leading advocates of the existing quota law passed in 1924, held the committee's attention as he drew a picture of the problem presented by the rapidly increasing population of the Southwest.

The Mexican population in the United States today Box estimated at more than 2,000,000. At the present rate of influx, he declared it would double itself in 10 years, last year, he asserted, 65,000 came in legally and nearly that many more slipped across the border illegally, adding 150,000 to the number already here.

According to Box, there were approximately 250,000 Mexican-born in the United States in 1890. Applying a 2 per cent quota to that figure would reduce the legal entry to around 3,000 a year, instead of the 65,000 now legally coming in. Through operations of a quota law, Box declared, it would be able to reduce the illegal entry also, through a more effective border patrol and deportation system.

In the city of San Antonio, Tex. alone, Box asserted, there are now 65,000 Mexicans, approximately 30 per cent of the whole population of the city. In Los Angeles county, California, including the city of Los Angeles, there are 250,000 Mexicans, he declared. These figures, he said, are illustrative of the situation throughout Southwest Texas, Southern California and in Arizona and New Mexico.

The migration is penetrating from these states North and East until it is already being felt to a serious degree as far as Kansas City, the Texas representative said. Native Americans are being driven off the farms and ranches and out of other lines of employment because they cannot survive the cheap labor competition of the Mexican peons, he declared.

Not Desirable

Box described the Mexican peon as an inter-mixture of the off-spring of Spanish peasants who came over with the invading Spanish armies, native Mexican Indians, who were not of the stalwart warrior stock of the North,

negroes, the latter fugitive slaves from the United States and laborers brought in from the West Indies. The United States is now drawing any of the intelligent ruling class of Mexicans, who number only about 500,000 out of 15,000,000, he said, because this class does not migrate.

Besides the labor problem, Box declared this influx of peons is creating a serious aspect in the matter of crime, illiteracy, public health, public charity, etc. Unless a curb is placed on immigration from the South, the whole plan of restrictive immigration from Europe will be defeated, he argued. He pointed out that as European emigrants are being turned away by the United States they are moving on the Latin American countries, and as the pressure grows in that quarter it will increase the drift of Latin Americans to the United States, particularly the undesirable classes that cannot cope with the thrifty, aggressive Europeans.

In emphasizing this point, Box asserted that there are 105,000,000 people, exclusive of the Orientals who are barred from the country, outside the present quota law. Last year, he said, 238,000 came in from these non-quota areas, against the 164,000 permitted to enter from quota countries.

See Also: Demand for.

Labor:
Occupation, Wages,
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Occupation, Wages, etc.

AN IMPORTANT EXPERIMENT.

A new industry is about to begin operations in Montgomery which will be watched with special interest because it inaugurates a policy which may be far-reaching in the industrial life of the South. This new institution is a garment factory and it will employ only negroes. Located in the heart of the negro section of the state capital, the modern, well-lighted and well-ventilated building which will house the new industry was built with Montgomery capital and a long lease made with the operating concern. Subscriptions to the fund for providing the building were made from men and women from every walk of life in the capital city and among the subscribers were a number of well-known negro citizens.

The plant is to be operated by one of the largest concerns of its kind in the world with factories located in all parts of the country and the Montgomery plant is to be devoted to the manufacture of workingmen's shirts. Between 300 and 350 employees will be utilized.

The significance of this Montgomery experiment lies in the opportunity which is offered to negro employees to enter a new and important industrial field. If it is successful, and those familiar with the adaptability of the negro to such employment have no doubts about the success, it may mean the opening of a new line of endeavor to thousands of members of the race in the South.

Alabama is already familiar with the manner in which much of its negro population has been able to adapt itself to industrial employment. Probably the most notable example of success in such work was the utilization of negroes in the shipbuilding plant at Chicasaw. Shipbuilding on the scale there undertaken was something entirely new in this part of the South at the time. Not only the ne-

groes but also the whites were without experience in steel ship construction, and when this industry was begun it was necessary to train workmen from the beginning. A school was started to give them this training. Negro labor was given prominent place in this school because at that time white labor was almost impossible to secure. The quickness with which the negroes became able to handle the steel plates, to punch them, shape them and rivet them and the general adaptability they showed as shipbuilders were largely responsible for the success of the Chicasaw operations.

Such experiments as this had much to do with lessening the migration of Alabama negroes to other states and if further suitable employment is provided, every such industry will do its part in keeping a large and important part of the population of Alabama at home. It is true that in most cases when a negro enters industrial employment, one more man is lost from the farm, but unsatisfactory conditions on the farm have caused thousands of them to determine to leave anyway, and the next best step is to get them suitably employed in community and preserve to the state the benefits of their industry and labor. Any thoughtful observer of conditions in Alabama as well as in other Southern states knows that too many negroes are living in idleness or in semi-idleness and that the state's best interest demands that some form of gainful employment be provided for them. While efforts are under way to make farm life and employment more attractive, and while this is highly essential in meeting the state's needs, it is nevertheless true that more and more of the negroes are seeking the towns and larger communities and that it is much better to have them employed than to be drones on the community.

For these reasons a new industrial plant employing negro labor solely is a thing worth watching with interest. It would be impossible to estimate the wealth that would be created for Alabama if every negro in the state were engaged every day at steady wages and at tasks which were

pleasant and agreeable as well as profitable. —Mobile Register.

Anniston, Ala., Star
Saturday, July 21, 1928

New Industrial Plant To Employ Only Negroes

Providing employment for the negro population is one of the problems in Alabama and any step in that direction is watched with close interest everywhere in the state. The Florence Times-News notes that a new industry is about to begin operations in Montgomery that will inaugurate a "policy which may be far reaching in the industrial life of the South." Continuing, The Times-News says: "This new institution is a garment factory and it will employ only negroes. Located in the heart of the negro section of the state capital, the modern, well lighted and well ventilated building which will house the new industry was built with Montgomery capital and a long lease made with the operating concern. Subscriptions to the fund for providing the building were made from men and women in every walk of life in the capital city and among the subscribers were a number of well known negro citizens.

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to give them this training. Negro labor was given prominent place in this school because at that time white labor was almost impossible to secure. The quickness with which the negroes became able to handle the steel plates, to punch them, shape them and rivet them and the general adaptability they showed as shipbuilders was largely responsible for the success of the Chicasaw oper-

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If this experiment with an industrial plant operated solely with negro labor proves successful, it may be the beginning of many similar projects. All together these plants probably would go a long way toward solving the negro problem in the South.

JUL 13 1928

New Employment for Negroes; Montgomery Tries Experiment

A new industry is about to begin operations in Montgomery which will be watched with special interest because it inaugurates a policy which may be far-reaching in the industrial life of the South. This new institution is a garment factory and it will employ only negroes. Located in the heart of the negro section of the state capital, the modern, well lighted and well ventilated building which will house the new industry was built with Montgomery capital and a long lease made with the operating concern. Subscriptions to the fund for providing the building were made from men and women in every walk of life in the capital city and among the subscribers were a number of well known negro citizens.

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the largest concerns of its kind in the world with factories located in all parts of the country and the Montgomery plant is to be devoted to the manufacture of working men's shirts. Between 300 and 350 employees will be utilized.

The significance of this Montgomery experiment lies in the opportunity which is offered to negro employees to enter a new and important industrial field. If it is successful, and those familiar with the adaptability of the negro to such employment have no doubts about the success, it may mean the opening of a new line of endeavor to thousands of members of the race in the South.

Alabama is already familiar with the manner in which much of its negro population has been able to adapt itself to industrial employment. Probably the most notable example of success in such work was the utilization of negroes in the shipbuilding plant at Chickasaw. Shipbuilding on the scale there undertaken was something entirely new in this part of the South at the time. Not only the negroes but also the whites were without experience in steel ship construction, and when this industry was begun it was necessary to train workmen from the beginning. A school was started to give them this training. Negro labor was given prominent place in this school because at that time white labor was almost impossible to secure. The quickness with which the negroes became able to handle the steel plates, to punch them, shape them and rivet them and the general adaptability they showed as shipbuilders was largely responsible for the success of the Chickasaw operations.

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BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

DR. BARNETT TALKS TO NEGRO DRIVERS

Titusville Gives Enthusiastic
Hearing To Speaker For
Safety Council

Urging chauffeurs to "drive as if the boss were on the seat with you," Dr. Frank Willis Barnett, special writer for The Birmingham News, spoke to a large crowd of negroes in Titusville Saturday night in the interest of Birmingham Safety Council, conducting a law observance campaign in conjunction with nightly and Sunday concerts of the Birmingham Park and Recreation Board.

"Obey the law implicitly," Dr. Barnett said, stressing boulevard stop signs. "There's a difference between slowing up and stopping," he explained. "It usually is \$25—in police court."

Dr. Barnett urged strict attention to mechanical operation, knowledge of the law and rules of the road. "Bad brakes, blinding lights, drunk drivers and disregard for others cause hundreds of fatal accidents," he stated.

Addressing parents, he asked those whose sons are delivery boys to "give them a talking to."

"The hardest thing to keep from hitting, when he's cutting capers, is a boy on a bicycle," Dr. Barnett said.

Dr. Barnett was introduced by R. W. Shelton, of the park board staff.

During the program, a meeting of negro citizens of the community Wednesday night to organize a civic league, was announced.

800 APPLY FOR 300 JOBS IN ALABAMA

Chicago Working Man's Shirt
Factory Opens New Branch

PLANT COST \$150,000

Experiment If Successful Will
Be Tried By Others

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — When the East Coast Manufacturing Company of Chicago, the largest manufacturer of working men's shirts in the world, opens its new branch factory here the latter part of the month it will offer employment to more than 300 race men and women.

The selection of the workmen has already begun, there being more than 800 applicants the first two days. The workers are being taken on at the rate of 20 a day, each group being trained for their employment.

The building in which the factory is housed is of a thoroughly modern type. It is lighted and ventilated in the most approved ways. Heating facilities are of high standards. Altogether the building, which was built by local corporation for the company, and machinery will represent an investment of \$150,000.

Commenting editorially The Alabama Journal states, "The significance of this Montgomery experiment lies in the opportunity which is offered to Negro employees to enter a new and important industrial field. If it is successful, and those familiar with the adaptability of the Negro to such employment have no doubts about its success, it may mean the opening of a new line of endeavor to thousands of members of the race in the South. Alabama is already familiar with the manner in which much of its Negro population has been able to adapt itself to industrial employment."

SHIRT FACTORY WILL OPEN BY END OF MONTH

Negro Labor Only to Be Employed in New Local Industry.

By HAROLD STEPHENS
A demonstration of vital economic importance to the south at large and especially to the section around

when the East Coast Manufacturing company, a subsidiary of the Reliance Manufacturing company of Chicago, the largest manufacturers of working men's shirts in the world, begins the operation of its plant the latter part of this month.

The company, which will employ between 300 and 350 men and women, will use negro labor exclusively. It is the first instance, so far as is known, where an attempt has been made to utilize on a large scale and among the best conditions, the negro resources of the south in such an enterprise.

The building in which the company is located of a type thoroughly modern. It is lighted and ventilated in the most approved ways. Heating facilities are of the highest standards. Altogether the building, which was built by a local corporation for the company, and machinery will represent an investment of approximately \$150,000.

The selection of the negroes to work in the plant began last week. The first two days there were 802 applicants for places. The workers are being taken at the rate of 20 a day, each group being trained for their employment.

The demonstration of the value of negro labor in such employment is being watched, not only by the best element of their own race, but by manufacturers and officials interested in the potential industrial resources of the south. It is understood that negroes of the city indicated their interest in the new company by subscribing liberally to the local corporation which erected the building.

There are, within a radius of 50 miles of Montgomery 335,000 persons. More than 200,000 of these are negroes. If the negroes prove their ability to operate such a plant as this, it is but a step to the manufacture of knitted goods, and from that but a step to the manufacture of textiles.

The present project opens the door to the commercial use of the largest class of undeveloped labor in the United States. Should the demonstration meet with the success that is anticipated, the south faces a new era.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

NEGRO MOTOR CAR DRIVERS TO MEET

Birmingham Safety Council
Asks Employers To Send
Representatives

Employers of negro motor car operators were asked Saturday in a statement by the Birmingham Safety Council to send their drivers to a meeting of the council's safe drivers' club for negroes Monday night in the negro Masonic Building, Fourth Avenue and North Seventeenth Street.

A statement, signed by council officers, called on employers generally to instruct their men to attend the meeting. "We are appealing to employers throughout the city and county to join hands with us," the statement said. "The meetings are free and will mean much to both driver and owner. If for no other reason, employers should send their men to protect their own interests. One readily appreciates that safety is both humanitarian and good business, and so we invite employers of commercial vehicle drivers to consider the economic side of the question as well as the social. Safety, in operating motor cars, is absolutely necessary, and one sure way of making streets and highways safer is to enlist the cooperation of commercial people."

The meeting will be addressed by C. C. Mills, accident prevention agent of the Frisco System, of Oklahoma City, recognized as a national authority on street and highway accident prevention.

Permanent officers will be elected. Jesse H. Barker, driver for the Alabama Portland Cement Company, is temporary chairman, and Ludolph Loew, driver for The Birmingham News, temporary secretary.

The club was forced by the safety council following the close of the negro section of the council's third annual safe drivers' school.

Labor - 1928

Alabama.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Negroes and Whites Must Use Same Lavatories As Result Of Hoover's Orders, Visitor Says

By GEORGE L. DAVIS

A situation has arisen in Washington which a visitor and federal employe from Washington yesterday termed as "disgraceful" as a result of Herbert Hoover's order forbidding separation of negroes and whites in the Department of Commerce.

According to the visitor to Montgomery yesterday many white girls have been forced to quit their jobs because they refused to share the same washroom with negro girls. The federal employe would not permit the use of his name because he would lose his job.

"There are approximately 2,000 employes in the Department of Commerce," he said, "and a majority of these are white girls, and it has created a most unfortunate and embarrassing situation."

"Recently 147 negro girls were employed by the bureau of census, I have been told, at the behest of Republican nominee for Congress DePriest, of Illinois, who is a negro."

When these girls were put on, the white girls in the department sought to have a separate washroom constructed for their use, but orders from officials of the department denied them that privilege. They must either share the lavatories with the negro girls or get out, they were told.

"The consensus in Washington is that the negro, DePriest, was very much elated over the non-segregation order of Hoover, and it has been generally construed as a bid for the negro vote in Illinois and elsewhere."

"The order may bring votes to Hoover but it has driven many white girls from the department and humiliated many other women who have been with the department for such a long time that they know no other work and can't afford to quit."

"I can't let you use my name for it would mean the loss of my job, but these are undisputed facts and are open to anyone at the Department of Commerce in Washington who cares to investigate same."

ant interview with the advertising representative of the Capital Chemical Company, of Montgomery, Ala., who are manufacturers of the Tuskegee Belle line of Beauty Creations we learned that thees beauty aids are fast gaining in popular favor among our race. At the present time the two products, the Tuskegee Belle Hair Dressing, a delicate scented pomade and Tuskegee Belle Shampoo Soap, a pure vegetable oil soap, are being marketed, and are among the best to be found on the market. In addition these will soon be followed by a complete line of cosmetics so that lady may complete her dressing table needs with beauty aids that are all under the Tuskegee Belle label. This company is catering to the race exclusively and it is very interesting to know that the packaging and shipping of these products is handled by Negro employes, it being a policy of the company to employ Negro labor exclusively. In addition to employes in the laboratory the company employs several hundred agents affording these members of the race an interesting, profitable spare time employment. The company is officered by some of the leading business men of Montgomery and Alabama, an assurance that their agents and employes can expect fair and square treatment at all times.

NEGROES FIND LARGE EMPLOYMENT WITH CHEMICAL FACTORY

Tuskegee Belle Beauty Creations gain in popular favor. In a very pleas-

Occupation, Wages, etc.



SPENDING VACATIONS ON CONNECTICUT VALLEY PLANTATIONS.

Upper left, Clifton Cook, student at Morehouse college, acts as cook at the Cullman farm in East Windsor; lower left, William Robinson, music student at Tuskegee institute, on the Hartman farm in Buckland; center, a group hoeing on the Hartman farm; right, C. B. Dansby, professor of mathematics at Morehouse college, leader of colored boys on Cullman plantation.

Earn \$3 to \$4 a Day and Are Able To Live on \$3 a Week — Jobs Arranged Before Boys Leave School.

Spend Leisure Hours Singing, Swimming and Studying — Are Fond of Hartford County.

There are few exceptions to the apparent rule that one must spend summer vacation as far away from Hartford county as possible. In general public which tries to follow this rule, it is practically an annual sum-mer out 160 colored stu-dents from as far west as the year ex-

for teaching, professions and trades, who spend the summer hoeing, plow-ing and getting out the Connecticut valley tobacco crop on the great plantations only a few miles from the center of Hartford. Some of them are actually members of the faculty at Negro schools, who chape-ron the boys and work alongside them in overalls and straw hats. As for their earnings, they find that by accepting the free sleeping quarters provided on the farms, and "batching it", they can live for \$3 a week, and receive from three to four dollars a day for at least three working months. After extracting railroad fare for the round trip from various points in the south and middle west, they manage in most instances to get through the acad-mic year on their summer earnings.

Provide Own Entertainment.

With almost no recognition of their presence on the part of the public in Hartford county, the colored stu-dents have been coming here for many years, some of those at work this summer having clipped tobacco leaves here for seven consecutive summers. During their leisure time, which is not unlimited during the intensive tobacco season, they have arranged their own entertainment at the plantation cabins for the sake of economy. Bringing musical instru-ments, some of them form quartets

and awake the northern evenings with the same southern croons which are heard on the bayous near the gulf. They read, throw quoits, hold religious discussions and accept in-vitations to attend local church meet-ings. But in truth the Negro workers have found themselves to a large extent friendless strangers, who have no one but their group leaders to see that they are treated fairly.

This year various local branches of the Y. M. C. A. are starting a comprehensive program of entertain-ment and social contact for the ben-e-fit of the colored student-farmers. The Hartford county "Y", the North End community branch and the national council of the Y. M. C. A. have co-operated in a program now under way for the welfare of the boys. This is the first time that an organization has thus contributed in making life more pleasant for colored students in a similar situation.

Helped by Y. M. C. A.

The 160 students grouped on six plantations in the county are being personally aided by Elmer T. Thienes, general secretary of the county "Y", Robert Wells of the North End com-munity branch, S. M. Jenkins, secre-tary of the branch, who was the first colored student to work in local to-bacco fields, eleven years ago, and C. H. Tobias, national secretary for colored work, national council of the "Y". The program includes a

weekly outdoor entertainment on the farms, consisting of two reels of moving pictures and a short talk by interesting speakers; discussion groups and some form of recreation such as volley ball, indoor games and quoits. Boys will be brought in contact with local church parishes, and books will be distributed from the state board of education. The Hartford College club will give two socials for the students during the current season.

Like Hartford County.

A tour of the tobacco plantations to visit the students is something of an adventure. The southern boys like Hartford county immensely. After a summer here, a few of them wish to spend their vacations other-wise. Eleven years ago S. M. Jenkins, now secretary of the North End com-munity branch, but at that time an undergraduate at the Florida Agri-cultural and industrial school, came to the local fields because of the prospects of steady work as compared with lower wages and uncertain em-ployment in the south during the summer. He continued coming until he was graduated, and liked Hartford so much that he located here per-manently. Since his first summer here the number of colored tobacco workers has increased steadily.

Jobs are arranged for before the boys leave their schools. Tobacco growers notify the schools of the number they are sure can be ac-commodated, and the desire to spend

a summer in New England is so gen-eral among colored students that the highest type of young man is practi-cally always obtained. Veteran to-bacco workers in the schools are anxious that good workers be chosen, as the respective groups must ship an unsatisfactory member home at their own expense.

The largest single group of colored college students on local plantations this summe, numbers thirty-seven, and is employed on the Cullman Brothers' land in East Windsor. There are thirty-six on the Clark plantation, Windsor; sev-enteen students from Livingstone col-lege, North Carolina, on the Charles Huntington acreage, Poquonock; thirty-one working for Cullman Brothers in Tariffville, and thirty-six on the Hart-man Tobacco company's plantation in Buckland.

Cut on Expenses.

Living expenses of the boys are kept down in the neighborhood of \$3 a week through the expedient of electing one of their own number as the cook. They agree that the services of a professional cook would be too high, and that he would not have at heart the desire to economize as they themselves do in order to win degrees as doctors, lawyers and technical men.

The "cook" gives his full time to the kitchen. There are no frills on the tobacco workers' menu, but there is wholesome food a-plenty. The various groups share in the grocery bill and in paying their fellow student who accepts the offer to make wheat cakes and

bread for them during his vacation. The colored boys' kitchen is generally improvised out of one of the temporarily unused farm buildings. It is in most cases large, airy and clean. At the immense Cullman farm in East Windsor the kitchen is in the cool white-washed sorting room underground, lighted by huge sky-lights. The cook, whose name happens to be Clifton Cook, is a husky, clean-cut type of Negro from Morehouse college, Atlanta, Ga., where he is studying to be a chemist.

Are Good Singers.

Outside of working hours the life of the colored workers is very quiet, because of the desire to save as much money as possible. They seldom go to town, save on Sunday when many of them attend church service. Several of the boys have exceptional voices and have been engaged to participate in concerts in Hartford and Springfield. The boys swim in nearby ponds and creeks in the evening; and do a great deal of studying and reading for pleasure by lamp light.

A member of a college faculty spending his summers as a farm hand among tobacco rows is not an everyday event, but this applies to the leader of the colored boys on the Cullman plantation in East Windsor. C. B. Dansby, professor of mathematics at Morehouse college, hugely enjoys his summers in working clothes, and in sharing the lot of his pupils who have come hundreds of miles to earn expenses. Professor Dansby acts as general advisor in addition to his farm work, and leads in religious discussions among the boys.

One worker who apparently holds the record for consecutive employment here is William Robinson, who has come to the Hartman farm in Buckland for seven summers. He has completed his third year as a student of piano music at Tuskegee institute. Horace Heath, another worker on the same place, has been coming to Hartford county, off and on, for eight years. A tour of the plantations this week reveals the students engaged in all the various phases of tobacco growing. Some are cultivating with a horse; some are found moving slowly across the broad-leaf patches in search of weeds, each part of a simultaneously moving line workers, each armed with a hoe and

a large straw hat. Others are found in the subdued sunlight in which the shade grown plant is raised. They are all well-fed, industrious and content.

Prospective Teachers.

Among the schools from which boys come to the tobacco fields are Livingstone college, N. C.; Morehouse college; Atlanta college, Atlanta, Ga.; Payne college in Augusta; the University of Michigan; Atlanta Normal school; Morris Brown school, Atlanta; Washington high school in Atlanta, and Tuskegee institute. Most of them are preparing for careers in teaching.

The Y. got its first season of entertainment for the boys under way this week with a showing of motion pictures out of doors on two of the six plantations affected. The projector and films are loaned by the county organization, and the North End community branch sends an operator and Robert Wells to conduct the entertainment. The youths are looking forward to a forthcoming visit by C. H. Tobias, national secretary for colored work of the national council of the Y. M. C. A., who annually tours the country in the interests of colored Negro workers, especially the Negro students.

Occupation. Wages, etc.

PENNSYLVANIA LABOR BODY HITS DISCRIMINATION

Resolution Against Color Bar Is Passed Without A Dissenting Vote

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Significant among the proceedings of the State Federation of Labor of the rock-ribbed republican State of Pennsylvania which came to a close in Philadelphia last week was the adoption of resolutions which emphatically opposed racial discrimination in organized labor. Not a few colored delegates and their friends were present when the resolution was adopted, without dissent. They had already appeared upon the floor, representing the locals in whose interest they had been sent as delegates.

The resolution against discrimination in organized labor circles in the great state of Pennsylvania is of far-reaching importance. Indeed, it marks a new day in the hopes and ambitions of every black artisan and skilled tradesman in the state. Furthermore the resolution flatly means that colored youths, many of whom have been heretofore barred from serving apprenticeships in certain of the skilled trades, may now hope to be taken on as apprentices with the full knowledge that discrimination will not be practiced against them, and that they master a trade and become journeymen, with all the privileges and benefits in the way of wages and other conditions of labor which are open to all organized workmen.

Voice In All Matters

The resolution also carries the inference that "taxation without representation" is to be placed under strict ban by the Pennsylvania body. In other words, the payment of dues and observation of the principles of organized labor by colored members will not be the Alpha and Omega of their participation in Union labor matters. On the other hand, such participation will be followed by representation and open voice and vote in all matters affecting the joint interests of the members of organized labor.

The laudable action of the Pennsyl-

vania State Federation of Labor makes more conspicuous than ever the indifference of other groups of organized workers in states which practice discrimination and segregation, both under the guise of the law and otherwise against colored citizens. Nevertheless, the tolerant officials of the American Federation of Labor are gaining favor among colored workers by their persistence in asking equality of labor status for all workers without regard to color. This favorable influence has just made itself felt in the Keystone State and black workers the country over are expecting the Federation to continue its persistent endeavor to do away with discrimination wherever the interests of organized workers are at stake.

Labor-1928

Florida.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Economic Lines Are Tightening On The Negro; Thoughtful Men Warn Direct Action Necessary

Lack Of Work Is Making Race Suffer And Unless Something Is Done We Are Headed For More Suffering.

(Floyd J. Calvin, In Pittsburgh
Courier.)

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 19.—What do YOU think about the tightening economic lines on the Negro in America? The lines are unmistakably tight, and are getting tighter. Everywhere thoughtful men of the race are saying the group needs to take immediate and direct, constructive action. But what action?

In my travels about the country interviewing various Negro business executives I am hearing the same plea on every hand—what shall we do? Negro life insurance companies are beginning to feel the pinch of hard times by their mortality rate and sick claims going up. The statisticians attribute this increase to one general economic fact—white people are in some cases getting all the jobs and leaving the Negro to suffer, and in other cases they are taking most of the jobs and leaving the Negro barely hanging on. If the Negro doesn't have work he can't buy the necessities

even of the most menial type, are now filled by whites—possibly "poor" whites.

On the other hand, these same business enterprises are selling their goods to Negroes as rapidly as Negroes can consume them—even more rapidly than they can consume, with the aid of the installment plan. Now the point is of life and live, and it is just this. It is felt by various Negro executives that some newspaper of many instances that is causing the mortality and sick claims of the group to go higher. An insurance executive in Atlanta told me last week this matter is more serious than the race generally knows and unless some sort of steps are taken to use our group influence to get more work for our people we are headed for even more suffering.

It is a known fact that in many cities, North and South, large corporations have refused to employ Negroes—for various reasons. Some said it was against the local sentiment of the community for them to use Negroes. Others said it was against their policy. And still others said they wouldn't employ Negroes when white men were looking for work. In addition to this, committees from even Chambers of Commerce have waited on industrial executives and urged that they not only employ whites before Negroes, but have even been responsible for some business concerns discharging Negro labor to make room for whites. In any city jobs that were once regarded as "Negro jobs,"

orders to these firms. In this way it is felt the race can virtually emancipate itself economically if it will try, and if it will co-operate and use a little common sense. It requires no hard feelings. It is a matter of business. The white man uses it to his own benefit and we might as well use it to ours. If we don't use it what little we have built up will collapse. This idea is only collective bargaining and that is all business is—bargaining for the most in return for what you have to offer.

On the other hand, these same business enterprises are selling their goods to Negroes as rapidly as Negroes can consume them—even more rapidly than they can consume, with the aid of the installment plan. Now the point is of life and live, and it is just this. It is felt by various Negro executives that some newspaper of many instances that is causing the mortality and sick claims of the group to go higher. An insurance executive in Atlanta told me last week this matter is more serious than the race generally knows and unless some sort of steps are taken to use our group influence to get more work for our people we are headed for even more suffering.

he can use his own judgment when he is ready to spend the few dollars that are reluctantly doled out to him in the form of wages. Even though economic lines are tight, there are thousands of Negroes in this country who are home owners, and who must buy everything that a home requires. If in their cities there are business concerns selling these necessities which are unfavorably disposed toward Negroes in the matter of employment, then these home owners will be asked, as a matter of race patriotism, to trade where their brothers can find jobs. In addition to this, there are hundreds of other Negroes in key positions who buy supplies of various kinds for white people. If these Negroes knew what firms in their localities contributed to their racial welfare by giving jobs to their brothers, they would, possibly very quietly, switch their

Occupation, Wages, etc. Some Changes In The Industrial Life Of The Porter

By LOUIS WHITE

The acts and doings of the Pullman porter have attracted wide attention for several decades. Volumes have been written about him. Newspapers everywhere have given generously of their space to his activities, until he now holds a conspicuous place in the industrial world, a place which he has won by fidelity, honesty and a conscientious discharge of his duties as a public servant. Although this fidelity, honesty and conscientiousness have been rendered at times under provoking circumstances, yet these traits have endured, so that today this employee to the traveling public is coming into his own.

For years the public has dubbed the Pullman porter as "George," a sobriquet which is now becoming obsolete. And while the porter accepted the nickname, believing that it was employed with no motive to stigmatize, it is with deep satisfaction that he notes the traveling public is discarding its use. An obvious omen that the public is beginning to take greater and more respectful interest in the Pullman porter as an industrial worker.

It has taken more than two decades to develop this interest and respect to its present state, despite the always generous attitude of the press. But it has arrived, and the development may be credited largely, if not absolutely, to the loyalty and devotion of the porter to his work.

Of course, much of the credit for the new estate of the porter in the public's estimation should be given to those porters who have had the benefits of a scholastic training. Two-thirds of the porters in the Pullman service today are men who have had school advantages of some sort. These have undoubtedly helped to raise the status of the porter in the mind of the traveling public by both service and intelligence.

This combination, along with old-time porter, who has also imbibed vocational consciousness, has produced as fine a personnel of employees as any corporation would want. And the assumption is that the Pullman corporation is beginning to realize this.

Mr. Charles M. Schwab says that 1923 is to be a 'golden era'. Let us hope that the twelve thousand porters in the pullman service will share in this predicted era.

PORTERS FIGHT FOR PRINCIPLE

A new problem faces labor according to the organizer of the sleeping car porters brotherhood. He says of the craft he represents that it has not been free to organize for its own betterment because a spurious, deceptive, company-fostered union has been thrust upon the Pullman porters and the men, dazzled by it, and led off from their main purpose, have been beguiled into doing nothing until very recently. These Negro workers are prototypes of all workers who are organized under the supervision of their employers, and therefore he concludes

that all labor will be beneficiaries of the porters' efforts at industrial freedom.

How far the porters' organizer, A. Philip Randolph, speaks truly, events will show. Our history indicates the possibility, even the probability. The Negro, a slave, was the occasion of legislation guaranteeing his freedom, which has since become the bulwark of both free labor and business. Rights of all men, defined in the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, came to have new meaning, when human flesh was free.

This is as it should be. Mankind is not races, divided by color and disassociated in interest. We are brothers, whether we know it and live it or not. We rise and fall with each other. The fortuitous circumstances which make the humble Negro the occasion of such great benefit to whites in this country are the ways of Providence.

The battle of the porters will be long. Custom and profits combine to make the advance one to be gained inch by inch. Yet it is worth it, since much hangs upon the outcome. One of the rich pages in our history is the part we played in the Emancipation. We will fill another with equal glory when our struggles to save ourselves, work out to be stepping stones over which all men, white as well as black, approach nearer the millennial day when they will rejoice in the prosperity of each other.

PULLMAN PORTERS RAISE OBJECTIONS

Organized Body Protest To
Have Portion Of Income
Paid In Tips

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—(AP)—Objections of organized Pullman porters to the general practice of having a portion of their income paid in tips were heard today in formal arguments before the Interstate Commerce Commission. Henry T. Hunt, a former member of the Railway Labor Board, represented the Brotherhood of Pullman Car Porters in urging that the commission require the Pullman Company to "cease and desist from permitting tipping."

Mr. Hunt argued that the entire system now prevalent of having the porters' wages largely paid in tips from the traveling public was unsocial. The Pullman Company, he said, required its porters to act in a manner way its police officers, to enforce anti-gambling and anti-liquor legislation and at the same time made them practically useless in such a vocation by requiring them to look for contributions from their passengers. He emphasized the irregularity of incomes and declared that it was time for the commission to act.

George Kelly, general solicitor for the Pullman Company, in opposing the porters' demands, said that the company had long prohibited porters from soliciting tips but that the tipping system had been long established and was generally discussed in wage negotiations.

IN THE NEW INDUSTRIAL SOUTH some people have a curious pride in low wages. In *The Nation* for December 7 we quoted "facts and figures about labor in Tennessee" which were advertised in the *Textile World*, showing that textile operatives, male and female, receive an average weekly wage of \$13.63. Now comes South Carolina advertising itself with figures that are even lower. The New Industries Commission of Richland County boasts in a recent issue of *Commerce and Finance* that the "annual wage averaged by persons engaged in the textile mills of South Carolina is \$631"—about \$77 below Tennessee. Or, to go further north, \$323 below the average in Massachusetts. The Commission asserts in bold type that "It is conservatively estimated that in South Carolina fifty thousand whites (native-born—of Anglo-Saxon origin) desire industrial employment"—at the \$631 wage, of course. It adds, quaintly, that "The typical rural attitude, which they bring to industry, is particularly appreciative; and cooperative with their employers. In all of South Carolina's textile plants there is not one labor union." The advertisement might have added that there are virtually no restrictions on the hours that men and women work in that State; that women work at night; and that South Carolina is one of the five States which have no accident compensation laws. Matter-of-fact business men, however, appreciate these conditions; a survey made by John M. Hagar, of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, shows that between 1914 and 1925 the manufacturing output of the Southeast trebled, while industry is now developing in the Southeastern States one and a half times faster than for the country as a whole. But apparently the new industrial South is only the old industrial story.

THE PULLMAN PORTER CASE

The fact that the interstate commerce commission has decided that it has no jurisdiction to compel the Pullman company to give porters and maids a salary commensurate with the duties they perform and to outlaw tipping, should not, and, we are sure, will not end the fight. It has gone too far, and has meant too much to men and women in the service and out of it to end now. Indeed the case is now where it should have been months ago, at the door of the federal trades commission, which must have jurisdiction.

The porters and maids have argued for three years, not specifically against tipping, but against the necessity of depending upon tips to make a living wage. Even the Pullman company has not yet claimed that the \$72.50 it pays its porters monthly is sufficient for them to maintain their families. It would be folly to make this statement, when comparisons are shown between the salaries paid the porters and the conductors on the same cars.

With three commissioners, Clyde B. Aitchison, Joseph B. Eastman and Ernest I. Lewis,

dissenting in the decision rendered by the interstate commerce commission, it is clearly seen that there is some merit in the claims of the brotherhood. It lays also the basis for carrying the case further to determine for once and all whether a large corporation may, within the law, anticipate gratuitous compensation for satisfactory service as a part of a reasonable salary.

There are several vital issues to be decided before this case can be called settled. The porters have started the fight—they have counted their chances of winning and losing, and they know what is at stake. Therefore it is well to believe that they will not weaken now. This fight has become more than individual—it is national—and to quit now would be disastrous. By all means they should keep firm and steadfast and exhaust their remedies within the tribunals and within proper jurisdiction.

To the Limit

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION has refused to issue an order to the Pullman Company to forbid tipping. This action has been interpreted as a setback to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in its fight for better working conditions and wages. But the defeat is more apparent than real. If tipping were the only issue the cause of the porters might be regarded as lost.

BUT TIPPING is not the only issue nor even the main one. The porters are fighting for better wages and better working conditions. A. Philip Randolph, general organizer of the Brotherhood, says that even with tips the average porter makes only \$130.50 a month and that \$33 of this goes for expenses incurred while on duty. Without extra pay the porters work 330 hours a month, an average of eleven hours a day, three hours in excess of the standard eight hours. Granting that the nature of the work requires overtime,

the wages should be adjusted to that overtime. 3-28-28

CONDUCTORS, engineers, firemen, brakemen and every other class of railroad workers have organized their unions and received increases of pay. Since the Pullman Company has recognized the conductors' union it has no right to refuse recognition to the porters' union. It took the conductors two years of fighting to win their raise. It may take the porters as long or longer, but if they keep fighting they will win. If they quit now they will be worse off than before. 3-28-28

THE PULLMAN COMPANY is playing a masterful game of bluff to keep the porters from realizing their power. Its swelling dividends and the good-will of the public rest squarely on the backs of the porters, and if these men should go on a strike the company would lose millions. The Pullman Company is carrying its bluff to the limit, and the porters should carry their fight to the limit.

Unemployment on Increase in North

Workers Shift From City to City in Effort to Find

Work 3-28-28

"At no time since 1923," says a recent bulletin of the Industrial Relations Department of the National Urban League, "has unemployment so greatly affected the country as at present. For Negro workers, who are frequently the first to be discharged, the situation has resulted in suffering and a disproportionate number of appeals to relief agencies. Detroit appears to be the only exception of the large cities that reported improvement for Jan-

uary.

One office in Cleveland was able to place only 186 Negro men and women out of a total of 2,177 applicants. The Department of Public Welfare of Philadelphia reported the most depressing period within the past ten years. New York, where unemployment conditions have so greatly disturbed the whole State that the Governor has asked the State Labor Commissioner for a report of conditions, "is experiencing one of the most pronounced periods of unemployment it has known since 1921. Charitable organizations are receiving more calls from jobless people than at any time since the war."

In Chicago the labor situation among Negroes was regarded during the month of January as "quite critical" and unemployment mounted during the month.

From Los Angeles to New York and from Boston to Tampa reports show that the restlessness of Negro workers who, in a vain attempt to find work move from city to city, is one of the perplexing problems social agencies face. Through the middle West there is a continual movement between Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and Milwaukee. Between Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Columbus and Pittsburgh the restlessness is quite evident.

Unemployment Situation Serious

IF the present unemployment wave which has assumed national proportions is not decidedly checked and labor conditions correspondingly stimulated within the next six months, there will be very little left of the boast of Republican prosperity when the presidential campaigns open. In fact, as seen by the common people there is practically nothing to that boast now. Reports from the whole industrial area of the North and West tell of drastic curtailment of employment, and the Middle Atlantic and Southern states report increasing idleness.

It has been said by some reliable economists that national economic depression has continuously shown a tendency to repeat itself in cycles of seven years. That may or may not have been proved, but we shall not forget the panic in 1907, the slumps of 1913-14 and 1921-22, and now another cycle of seven years is upon us with 1928. Let us hope that we do not experience as widespread unemployment or as general depressive conditions as we witnessed in the periods mentioned, but admittedly the outlook is not bright.

Now is the time when needed public improvements, building programs and the like should be instituted wherever the funds can be made available for that purpose. In this way much of the idle labor would be absorbed and prolonged suffering among the masses largely averted. City and county governments, state and national governments should begin work on pending public projects as soon as possible, while the demand for labor has slowed up and

many skilled workers are available. There would be nothing socialistic in this tendency; it would be good business as well as nationally helpful.

The local labor situation continues to grow more acute. The number of unemployed here who really want to work is doubtless larger than it has been since 1923. We do not know just what public works our city might begin now, but we believe that if there are any, it would be a wise thing to start on them and in this way not only get the benefit of probable lower costs but help to check the too rapid increase of our local unemployment army.

What may or may not be done about it, the fact remains that the situation, national and local is growing more disturbing and the best thought and energies of public officials, economists and business men should be brought to bear upon it now. In this matter it seems that we gain little experience.

Labor-1928

Occupation, Wages, etc.

NEGRO PORTERS DENIED RAISE; DUE TO STRIKE

Commerce Commission Rejects Plea

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The denial here today by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the plea by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters for a wage increase has put the issue of a strike squarely before the leadership of this organization comprising over 12,000 members.

The rejection of the Negro porters' demands by the commission was on the basis that it had "no jurisdiction" in the matter. The union of the porters which has fought a long uphill battle for organization has succeeded in winning to its ranks almost the entire body of the Pullman employes. When the labor board set up on the railroads refused to enforce its decision that the Pullman Company deal with the union, the leaders of the organization decided to carry their case to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Fight Tipping Practice.

Their plea was based on the belief that they could have the current tipping practice declared illegal and thus force the company to grant a wage increase. Wages are as low as \$70 and \$75 a month in a majority of the cases.

This method of fighting the battle of the Negro porters in the legal fields has been criticized. It is generally known that the members of the interstate commerce commission before whom the decision was placed are the agents of the railroads.

True to Form.

The decision just handed down denies the claim made by the union that tipping is illegal. The commission contended that congress has inferentially legalized the practice by permitting it to continue. If it had intended otherwise it would have so declared in express terms, the decision holds.

Thus while claiming "no jurisdiction," this body actually handed own

an unfavorable verdict, as was predicted by critics of the policy pursued by the union.

According to predictions and indirect promises made by leaders of the union at recent meetings, the union will now have to declare a strike to secure its just demands. The union has the support of numerous organizations including the American Negro Labor Congress.

WHITE WORKERS REPLACE COLORED IN SOUTH'S JOBS

'Pullman Porters' Union' Is Largely Blamed For Change In Sentiment

By HARRY HULL

Jobs that colored people have held for the last sixty years in the southland, are being gradually taken over by the southern whites. This situation is particularly evident in Georgia, Louisiana and Texas. Albon L. Bolesey, secretary of the National Negro Business League, reports that white waiters have taken the jobs of colored men in the restaurants and hotels of Valdosta, Ga., and he cited other instances where the replacement has recently taken place. Nation-wide unemployment, where there has been no replacement, is taking on serious and alarming proportions. In New York, Philadelphia and Washington, meetings have been held under the auspices of community uplift organizations to consider the problems of unemployment.

Norfolk Holds Meetings

A meeting was held in Norfolk, Va., recently for the purpose of securing relief from the mistakes attendant with business depression. It is reported that the bread line on the Bowery in New York is longer than it was in Nineteen Twenty-one, when this country suffered in the throes and grip of similar unemployment, but never before have the Southern colored people been thrown out of work and replaced by whites in such numbers as now exist. All efforts to bring the colored workers into labor unions have been halted, except in the case of the proposed union of Pullman porters.

Thousands Wait for Jobs

While the Pullman porters fight under the leadership of A. Phillip Randolph, himself not a porter or a worker but a magazine publisher and agitator, thousands of colored men have filled out applications for positions as porters. Labor authorities feel that such a fact alone will allay any thought of replacing colored men with white labor. It was thought at one time that Filipinos were to take the recalcitrant porters' jobs but it seems that if the Pullman Company is forced to change its employees on the Pullman cars that colored labor will be retained. If the twelve thousand Pullman porters now employed have hopes of finding jobs elsewhere they will run into the same practical difficulties that now face the colored workers all over the nation.

PANTAGRAPH
BLOMINGTON, ILL.

DEC 10 1928

Director of U. S. Women's Bureau Gives Her Annual Report

Cooperation with state departments of labor, the publication of reports on special legislation affecting women's work, night work for women, and other related subjects, the preparation of studies on the employment of foreign-born and Negro women in industry, and a compilation of wages earned by women in 13 states, are listed by Mary Anderson, director, as among the accomplishments of the women's bureau of the United States department of labor for 1927 to 1928 in her annual report released today. This is in accordance with the act of congress establishing the bureau in 1920 that authorized it to investigate and report upon "all matters pertaining to the welfare of women in industry."

During the year, Miss Anderson says, the following bulletins have come from the press: Industrial Accidents to Women in New Jersey, Ohio, and Wisconsin; Women's Employment in Vegetable Canneries in Delaware; State Laws Affecting Working Women, and the Employment of Women at Night. In press or in process of preparation now are: The Development of Minimum-Wage Laws in the United States, 1912 to 1927; The Effects of Labor Legislation on the Employment Opportunities of Women; History of Labor Legislation in Three States and Chronological Development of Labor Legislation for Women in the United States, and Women Workers in Flint, Mich.

Miss Anderson ends her report with a recommendation that larger funds

General.

be granted the bureau, which is working under one of the smallest appropriations in the government, in order that important new studies may be undertaken. There should be, Miss Anderson feels, a comprehensive study of women's employment in plants using poisonous substances, due to the many recent changes in industrial processes that have introduced new and deadly hazards. Work done along these lines to date by the states or private organizations has been fragmentary in character and nearly always applied to men. Other subjects upon which nationwide information is vitally necessary are the piecework system and the employment of married women outside their homes.

EMPLOYMENT IS ON THE INCREASE MANY CITIES SHOW

According to a recent bulletin of the Industrial Relations Department of the National Urban League there is no foundation for the report that a concentrated effort has been launched to replace Negro waiters with whites. This is proved by the fact that several new hostleries have opened with colored waiters, and the further fact that other hotels have discharged their white waiters and are using Negroes in their stead. These changes are being followed at Macon, Ga., San Antonio and Omaha in hotels that opened during the past month or two, and at the Elks Temple, in Jackson, Mich. Replacements of white waiters by colored were reported in Louisville and Omaha. In jobs of similar character such as the running of elevators in office buildings, theaters and department stores the use of colored girls, in lieu of white and colored men, is being resorted to. The cities providing this information are Brooklyn, Cincinnati, where girls are being used as file clerks in a department store, Louisville, Newark and Austin, Texas.

There are instances of improvement in other directions. A Negro youth was promoted from porter to mailer in a large furrier shop in Chicago and given special training to do other duties connected

with the business. A colored woman has recently been appointed manager of a Sinclair Oil Station in Buffalo. The opening of a theater in Brooklyn provided employment for a few Negroes, and the clothing industry offered women with knowledge of operating and finishing plenty of work. Los Angeles reports that the increase in the number of Negroes finding work in the motion picture industry seems to indicate that the Negro will be an important factor in this industry. The most noticeable fact, also, is that Negroes are replacing Mexican labor in construction work as laborers and helpers.

St. Louis made enviable progress in new positions for Negroes in November, for three Negro attendants were placed in filling stations, one Negro girl placed as clerk in local store and another in a pottery establishment as a molder. Also two youths were placed in semi-clerical jobs in a garment factory where no Negroes were formerly employed, and one youth was employed in shipping department of a large electrical establishment at an initial salary of \$35 per week with opportunities for advancement. On the other hand Negro girls are losing out in a few of the nut, date and leather factories.

In Lansing, Columbus, Louisville, Springfield, Ill., and Richmond, Va., the building trades and street repair occupations are using large numbers of Negro men.

Baltimore reports that the mayor's unemployment commission is recommending a plan for a permanent commission to continue the study of unemployment. A commission has already recommended proportionate amount of work to be allotted to Negroes in time of depression.

Organized Labor

In Newark emphasis is being put upon Negroes joining the unions. Many skilled and semi-skilled workers are finding their way into the unions. The local Elevator Operators Union is still fighting the case of 26 colored elevator operators at Saellensburg's in Philadelphia. The latest report indicates that the white women now running elevators will be replaced by white men.

Migration

There is a movement of workers
into Los Angeles, Baltimore, New
York and Chicago. Detroit reports
a movement away from the city.

Labor - 1928

Georgia

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Macon, Ga. Telegraph
Sunday, July 19, 1928

RECOGNITION OF NEGRO MERIT

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Sunday's issue of Macon daily papers carried full page announcement of the "new home" of Messrs. Ries & Armstrong, Macon's popular jewelers. One of the outstanding features, possibly the most notable, was the three cuts of colored employes, viz: Collins, Fuller and Jones. Their cuts are published in the big portfolio with the officials and other employes of this great company.

Macon papers have taken a forward step in the interpretation of the desires of the best colored people of the race, that they appreciate honorable reference to members of the race who have made for themselves a place of usefulness in life irrespective of occupation.

It may well be said now, that this firm has set a precedent that other business houses might emulate, because the colored man has his hopes and desires, as all other peoples. He feels that he should have credit when it is due, and such honorable mention serves only to make him more punctual and diligent to discharge every duty devolved upon him.

And, lastly this honorable recognition of Negro merit serves to eliminate the common thought that daily papers only publish that kind of Negro news which serves to advertise the criminal element other than the best of the race. We, therefore heartily commend both of our daily papers for publishing this notable edition giving inspiration to both races here in Macon.

H. S. BYNES.

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Occupation, Wages, etc.

T. Arnold Hill, director of the Industrial Relations departments of the Urban League, in a pamphlet released to the public makes known the great difficulty that his organization is experiencing in opening up new avenues of work for members of the darker races. Mr. Hill observes great opposition to black workers by organized labor, particularly is this true in the building trades. The charters of these unions in most every instance have clauses inserted barring black workers from the unions. The American Federation of Labor has made friendly gestures but nothing has been done of a substantial nature. Mr. Hill feels that unless discriminatory laws are lifted the opportunities of his workers will be severely handicapped. It is hoped that organized labor will some day change its attitude to us but it does not appear that we are to be given any relief by them and in consequence we must conclude that the salvation of our worker at present lies with the capitalistic classes. What we are now given in way of opportunity comes from that direction.

* * *

Real estate dealers in Chicago are now complaining of the over-supply of apartments and homes available for black people. Vacancies are to be notified in every kind of locality. In the tenement districts the landlords are overhauling their properties to make them more rentable and in the better districts there has been a slight cut in rents. There should be wholesale slashing of rentals and there would be if the tenants would move out unless their demands were granted. When the supply of any commodity is greater than the demand the price should fall, if the fundamental law of economics is sound, and we insist that it is. The landlords and renting agencies are mercilessly gouging the black people in this town and getting away with it. This is true even of the members of our own race. They paid too much for their property in the outset and maintain high rents in order to overcome their own stupidity. The public should not be required to pay for their mistakes and rents should be cut.

PERCY WILLIAMS IS MADE MANAGER OF A. & P. STORE

Percy Williams, 6630 Eberhardt avenue, was recently promoted to the position of manager of the Atlantic and Pacific store at 33 E. 43rd street by the officials of that company. Williams started in his new position Saturday, May 26.

The new manager has been connected with A. & P. stores for the past 2 1/2 years and has been steadily advanced for his unusual business ability.

Williams was employed first as a clerk in the store at 232 E. 43rd st. From there he went to the store at

300 E. 51st street where he remained until promoted to his present position.

MANSON RESIGNS AFTER 36 YEARS

David Manson, 5407 Michigan avenue, for 36 years in the employ of the Ohio Iron and Metal company, during which time he worked up from the position of office boy at \$5 a week to that of a director and traffic manager at 10,000 a year, has tendered his resignation to Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Rosen, president and vice president of the company.

Mr. Manson in a letter to THE CHICAGO WHIP states that in 25 years he was never late getting down to the office. Self-confidence, will power, optimism, and efficiency won for him his signal advance from the bottom to the top of the business.

"My theme throughout the years has been efficiency," Mr. Manson wrote. "I have endeavored to carry this to the end, in every task that I have to do. What I have done, thousands and thousands of others can do also."

URBAN LEAGUE SEEKS TO AID LABOR RANKS

Forms Department to Push Projects

New York.—The industrial relations department of the Urban league began early in 1922 and during the more than three years it has been in operation it has given and thought to securing new occupational opportunities, urging young people to train to do definite tasks creditably and advising workers to avoid life mistakes that have occasioned criticism, and in reconciling our labor-decapitalized labor and organized labor to our labor as a means of breaking down the barriers which interfere with the occupational freedom of workers. The department also has been spreading information regarding the successes of workers and the limitations that retard full use of their services.

UNEMPLOYMENT CHANGES MODE OF WORK

Unemployment has been widespread during much of the past two years, at one time in excess of any previous period since 1921. As a consequence decisive inroads have been made upon the position of workers in employment who were not only forced into idleness from their newer occupations, but also compelled to abandon to whites traditional jobs which have been held within the group throughout our experience as workers. The greater part of the department's existence has been spent during this unfavorable period when the industry was discharging and not hiring and when new opportunities in occupations have of necessity been difficult to obtain. But the very existence of this condition suggests an additional motive for the practical emphasis the National Urban league and its 42 locals are focusing on industrial problems throughout the

country.

NEW VIEWPOINTS OPEN CLOSED DOORS

Notwithstanding the unfavorable-ness of the time the industrial relations department has sought untiringly to secure new occupational opportunities for competent men and women. This has been done by correspondence, interviews, speeches, newspapers, magazines and radio. Its appeal was answered by the Atlantic & Pacific Tea company which now employs men as clerks in some of its stores; the Safe Way Stores on the Pacific coast, which do the same; the Standard Oil company of Indiana, which has inaugurated a policy of placing men in its filling stations other than as greasers of cars (four stations have all nonwhite personnel, others are to follow); the Ford Motor company, which offers salesmen opportunities in several cities; the International Harvester company, which in one of its plants gave employment better than that which had been performed, and a number of other innovations which various local branches of the league have been instrumental in securing both with and without the help of the national industrial department.

It is of decided value to our people themselves in having them learn of the achievement of workers in industry and commerce. There is much to discourage the young people who are not aware of the gains made in recent years. As long as our students feel that the narrow industrial circumference that has only permitted certain types of employment for them is immovable and unchangeable just so long will they lack the impetus to succeed, without which progress will be slow.

The industrial relations department of the National Urban league is endeavoring to give encouragement to the struggles people are making by holding up before them higher goals already attained by some and possible of attainment by a still larger number.

Occupation, wages, etc.

Unemployment In Chicago Increases

CHICAGO.—Serious increase of unemployment in Chicago is reported by A. L. Foster, director of the Chicago Urban League.

Not only is there increase of unemployment but a tendency of housewives to reduce wages of domestic help. This is working a hardship on many families who depend upon the mother as assistant breadwinner, he told the City Club, Thursday morning.

A large influx of work seekers from Detroit are also crowding into the city.

TAMPA, FLA.

JAN 7 1928

NEGRO LABOR IN CHICAGO.

Discussion of the migration of negroes from the south has waned in recent months, but there is still interest in this section as to what becomes of the negroes who go north. A report not long since made to the department of labor in Washington of a study of labor situations among negro industrial workers in Chicago throws some light on the matter.

This study was made by a negro commissioner of conciliation and it shows that while many negroes in Chicago have been working in the same position for many years a great many others hold one job only a brief time, and then pass on to something else. The annual turnover of negro labor in Chicago industries varies, it is stated, from 30 to 35 per cent. through the year.

The report says that "this fact flourishes in the face of uniform prosperity and continuous employment throughout the year, and is commented upon by one employment manager of a firm employing 100 colored workers, skilled and unskilled, in the following language: 'We have employed colored help for two years and know them well. The papers and the leaders of colored people should strive to get them to realize that they can work the full-time week without injuring their health.'"

That tells a large story in a small compass. But when you come down to it,

wouldn't it solve a good many of our problems if the papers and leaders of the white people could get them to realize the same thing?

Labor - 1928

Occupation, Wages, etc.

White Concern Em- ploys Colored Help

These are composed of the best business men of Kansas. Among them Congressman, Dan Anthony, Eugene Howell, owner of the Atchison Globe—in fact, all of the officers are all good business men.

The Security Benefit Insurance Co., Home Office at Atchison, Kansas with C. M. Voelker, Secretary, is doing much for the race.

Plan dealer
We visited the Home Office of the Security Benefit Insurance Company of Atchison, Kansas with C. M. Voelker, Secretary and General Manager. This Company pays out both for sickness, accident and death. It is the only white company we know of that employs all colored agents and writers. They employ something like seventy colored men and women, and this is a great benefit to the race from the fact that they are being educated along this line of business. There is not another white company in this country that will employ colored officers, managers and writers. If the colored people want to progress more rapidly, they ought to stand by concerns like this that is giving opportunity to a race in advancement.

Safe in Kansas
They pay out thousands of dollars for accidents, sickness and deaths. They are expanding rapidly. They are now covering the state of Missouri, after having establishing successfully both in Kansas and Missouri, they decided it would be well to cover other states, as fast as they could educate colored workers and agents into handling the business.

They have offices now in Kansas City, Mo., Jefferson City, Columbia, Marshall, Moberly, Booneville, Malta-bin, Mexico, Sedalia and a number of other places.

The following are the officers and directors:

Officers

Wilbur C. Hawk, Pres.
D. R. Anthony Jr. Vice Pres.
Eugene A. Howe Treass.
C. M. Voelker Sec.

Directors

D. R. Anthony Jr. Leavenworth, Kan
H. A. Mendenhall, Kansas City, Kan.
Eugene A. Howe, Atchison, Kansas
Wilbur C. Hawk, Atchison, Kansas
C. M. Voelker, Atchison, Kansas

Labor-1928

Occupation, Wages, etc.

STEEL MEN SLAVE

13 HOURS A DAY

Speed-Up Drives Serfs Inhumanly

(By a Worker Correspondent)

SPARROWS POINT, Md. (By Mail).—Seventy-five per cent of the workers at the Bethlehem steel plant here work ten, twelve and in a lot of cases, thirteen hours a day. Electricians, painters, carpenters, ship workers, yard and maintenance men, oilers, steammen, machine operators, thread cutters, bundlers, crane men, plumbers, millwrights, inspectors, loaders and the hundreds of other jobs that are necessary to keep the mill going as well as take care of the product through its finishing process. The beforementioned trades work ten hours not counting half hour lunch. These men are divided into two shifts changing about, one week day and the following week at night.

Laborers.

I failed to mention the laborers of Bethlehem who compose a big slice of the workers here. This group composed mostly of Negroes, represent about the most exploited unorganized group of workers that I ever came into contact with. While their official name is that of laborer, a great majority of them are engaged in semi-skilled work and in most cases working under a perfected speed-up system. Here is an instance of common labor work under a speed-up system. Laborers engaged in loading box cars can increase their pay from the hourly rate of thirty-seven cents an hour to about thirty-eight or thirty-nine cents an hour by increasing the tonnage handled in the day time. The scheme of driving hard a day and loading up to maximum each worker will probably net them after a period of two weeks the princely sum of five dollars.

Most people picture a Negro labor gang as a slow moving group who take their sweet old southern style time about doing things will become changed when they see how Bethlehem trains their workers. Actually on a cold day, a group of Negro laborers were perspiring from working so fast

and steady the whole day loading box cars, doing two men's work and getting two cents extra an hour.

37 Cents An Hour.

The standard pay of laborers is thirty-seven cents an hour, work ten hours and 99 days out of a 100, the foreman will come around and say, want to make some money for yourself. Work two hours overtime which is straight hourly rate. Extra pay for extra time is bygone history in Bethlehem. Such irony. The poor Negro workers who have the worst dangerous, unhealthy jobs in the mill and live under the most terrible conditions get ready to go to work at 5 a. m. and probably return home about 8 or 8.30 p. m. Their pay is \$22.50, if they work a full six day week. Most of them work seven days bringing their pay up to about \$25.

Shylock had nothing on Bethlehem when he wanted a man to forfeit a pound of flesh for payment of six thousand ducats. Bethlehem demands from every worker, every day in the year not only his flesh and blood but also demands every drop of energy in payment for three dollars and seventy cents to possibly five and a half dollars. Quitting two minutes before the time subjects a worker to dismissal and probable blacklisting in every department. The superintendent has a circular letter posted on bulletin boards to the effect that men are warned about knocking off before whistle, laying special emphasis on the fact that men are paid from whistle to whistle.

The steel worker has not only inhuman working conditions to contend with, such as speed-up, extremely low pay, wet and cold working places, smoky, unhealthy and etc., but must also contend with the greed of the bosses. The bosses would much rather make a cheap grade of iron in the open hearth and have the men in the tin mill, sheet mill and other departments work on the iron and having half of it come out scrap for which the worker never gets paid for. The boss works out a lot of scrap this way at the expense of the workers' time and trouble. Such things as underpaid mechanics to fix broken down machines cause loss of pay to workers who are working piece-work and have no comeback when they only make one or two dollars a day as a result of broken-down machine. At the beginning of the week, on warming up turn on the furnaces, the workers can only produce about half production, but nevertheless, putting in

full time does not entitle them to the average pay as they work piece-work. Stool-pigeons.

Injustices abound right and left above and below for the workers, and especially those that dare to rebel against the scheme of things. There are plenty of police assigned to each department, as if in preparedness for an outbreak of workers. There many low duties such as keeping a watch on early quitters, loafing, and snooping around toilets. Steel mills have plenty of stool-pigeons and here in Sparrows Point, as a result of a small strike in 1919, has left a group of privileged scab jobholders and special concession holders on the Point. The company-controlled magistrate plays special cain with the workers and the pay of many a worker has been handed over by the company to the company court.

Not only are the 15,000 workers effected by these injustices, but the wives and children suffer many hardships. Many families of steel workers know the terror that came over them when their father, brother or husband was brought home dead, crippled, burned, or on crutches from the slaughter pens of Bethlehem Steel. It can be easily imagined what luxuries the children of steel workers have when their father gets about twenty to thirty dollars a week. Walking through the streets where the lowest paid workers exist would convince anyone that the long greedy hand of Bethlehem has left its thumb print on these workers.

The workers of Bethlehem are in despair as a result of the different wage cuts ranging from 5 to 40% have been imposed on them in the past three months. The cuts in wages on the already underpaid workers was like putting salt on a flesh wound. Bread has been taken off their table and placed on the tables of those who have too many diamonds and throw away plenty of cake.

We workers of the Bethlehem Steel need a strong working class party that will fight for us against the few privileged class who hold us in slavery and impose on us hunger, want, ignorance, wars and hatred merely to satisfy their own ends and disregard the welfare of the millions of workers. We workers of Bethlehem Steel realize that the bosses can only do these things when they have control of the political machinery.

We want a working class ballot to represent labor.

BETHLEHEM STEEL WORKER.

Maryland.

Building Trades Offer Best Chance For Skilled Work

Auto Mechanics Come Next, Jersey Conference Finds—Plumbers, Printers, Electricians Have Harder Time.

BORDENTOWN, N. J.—The building trades, such as carpentry and brick laying offer the Negro the greatest chance of skilled employment in this state a conference of tradesmen discovered after an all day session Sunday of last week. The Auto mechanics and interior renovating, the conference declared, including painting and paperhanging are profitable trades for Negro craftsmen in all sections of the state and in small cities as well as large.

Plumbing and electricity are difficult of access to the average Negro worker, but may be profitable to the man who succeeds in breaking in.

Paperhanging should be combined with the course of painting as the average job calls for both kinds of work.

Bricklayers Speak

George De Loache, bricklayer of Newark, declared that bricklayers can get a job without any trouble in that section.

"I've been working in the north for 15 years and 10 years in the south and I have never had any trouble getting work if there was any work going around.

"As a matter of fact, there are about 500 colored men in my union right around Newark."

Carpentry

William Jackson, Montclair builder, who employs workmen of both races, stated:

"I know of no efficient and experienced Negro carpenter in my section of the state who has trouble finding work and keep work. Colored carpenters belong to the union and work on jobs with white men. There is a garage being built at Newark now where at least a half-dozen men are working along with white."

Auto Mechanics

Charles Jones, auto mechanics at Bernardsville, declared colored men have no trouble in securing positions in garages.

Isaac Richardson, a garage owner at Asbury Park, for five years, declares his biggest trouble comes with help.

"The average man looks for a job and doesn't know much about the work. As soon as he learns to change a tire or adjust valves he calls himself a mechanic. I have to teach him while I'm paying him."

Printing Trade

James Brown, pressman with the Diary Publishing Company, New York, reported that there are few openings in colored print shops and there is difficulty in getting positions at the white printers.

"Union lines are strictly drawn. Photoengravers require an eight-year apprenticeship for admission to their union. Colored men can't get in."

Interior Renovating

M. Williams, Moorestown paperhanger, declared that interior renovating is a profitable field for a Negro craftsman. There are no union restrictions and many chances for sub-contracts with opportunities for independent work without any large outlay of capital, he said.

Plumbing

Justus Rodgers, contracting plumber of Philadelphia, declared plumbing was a hard field to break into.

"Once you are in there is plenty of profit for the man who knows the trade. It is hard to get work with white contractors and union lines are pretty strictly drawn. It is hard to get a plumber's license in New Jersey."

Similar conditions in the electrical field were reported by William Knuckles, an electrical contractor of Asbury Park.

Other members of the conference included: Norman Bryant, carpenter, Lawnside; Benjamin Bluggs, carpenter, Princeton; George Clark, sand dealer, Moorestown; William Kerney, contractor, Manasquan; Thomas Puryear, executive secretary, New Jersey Urban League; Alto Ray, bricklayer, Newark.

COOKS-WAITERS GET NEW WAGE SCALE

Southern Railway Enters New
Agreement With Dining
Car Union

HEADS IN CONFERENCE

Adjustments With Pennsy, N.
Y. Central Also Sought

WASHINGTON D. C.—Rienzi
B. Lemus, Grand President of the
Brotherhood of Dining Car Em-
ployees, announced here that a
modified agreement in respect of
the contract governing wages
and working rules of cooks-
waiters of the Southern Rail-
way of great material benefit
to the union members, was ef-
fected in conference of the ad-
justment committee of Council
No. 6, Brotherhood of Dining Car
Employees and W. . Kusch, Din-
ing Car Manager of the Southern
Railway, at Southern Railway
Building here September 24.

J. P. Covington, general chairman,
signed the new agreement for the
organization, and C. D. Mackey, as-
sistant Vice President attested for
the management.

Grand President Lemus stated that
negotiations looking toward wages
and rules adjustments of dining car
cooks-waiters on the New York Cen-
tral, Boston and Albany, Boston and
Maine, New Haven, and Pennsylvania
Railroads are now in progress.

Present at the Southern Conference
were: Rienzi B. Lemus Grand Presi-
dent; T. M. Kennev, President of lo-
cal 6; local chairmen, Carter Wat-
kins, Chattanooga, W. M. Belcher,
Atlanta, John Smith, Jr. Charlotte.
A. L. Queenan, Spurgeon Earle, J.
G. Dickerson, Washington; Vice
Grand President, S. M. Scott, Cin-
cinnati.

49 Years A Fireman Color Lines Operates Now

Reuben Lee, Richmond, Va., at the
age of sixty-nine,
has fired for the
Richmond Fred-
erick & Potomac
Railway Com-
pany forty-
nine years. When
he began firing
the company em-
ployed eight fire-
men, all of whom
were Negroes. Mr.
Lee recalls the
time when fifteen
firemen, all Ne-
groes, served the
company. Now he
alone remains. He
will be retired at
seventy. No other
will hardly be
employed. R. F. &
P. employs today
from seventy-five
to one white fire-
men.

A little more
than half the
number of fire-
men on the At-
lantic Coast Line
are Negroes. But
it is said that the Seaboard is cutting
down on the number of colored fire-
men.

Negro firemen on NONE of the
roads, including the Southern and
the lone fireman on the R. F. & P.
are allowed to go with their engines
into the station at Washington. The
white union men forced the measure



WHICH ONE WOULD YOU HIRE?



Labor-1928

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Missouri.

IN AN ADDRESS DELIVERED over the radio of The Kansas City Star October 5, Francis M. Wilson made a most remarkable pledge to fulfill a most remarkable state platform, not whispering it only to Negroes, but speaking out like a statesman to all the people of Missouri.



These and other pictures on this page were taken at a time when there was no thought that they would ever be used to demonstrate the attitude of a candidate for Governor toward Negro workers. Unfortunately there are no pictures of the welders whose blue lights at inter-

sections, the public is warned not to watch. These and many other kinds of workers, some of them foremen, were employed in the street railway service under Francis M. Wilson, who now says the State should reenact the Missouri Negro Industrial Commission.



Labor - 1928

Massachusetts.

Occupation, Wages, etc.
TRANSCRIPT
BOSTON, MASS.

8-3 1928

NEGRO GETS FEW JOBS HERE

**Race Relations Conference Learns Boston
Is Less Hospitable Than St. Louis**

Negroes have no such opportunity in Boston as in St. Louis, where they have their own banks and office buildings, or in New York, where they are represented in 316 of the 321 occupations listed in the Federal census, Lloyd Garrison told the race relations conference held in Jacob Sleeper Hall last evening under the auspices of the Urban League.

Mr. Garrison, great grandson of the famous abolitionist, is treasurer of the National Urban League. L. Hollingsworth Wood of New York, president of the National League, and Eugene Knicker Jones, executive secretary, were among the speakers at the meeting. Arthur H. Morse presided. Spirituals were sung by the Lyric Quartet.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

TIMES
ST. LOUIS, MO.

JAN 14 1928

"NEGRO IN INDUSTRY WEEK" TO BE OBSERVED

Urban League to Direct Educational Campaign in St. Louis.

T. Arnold Hill of New York City, national industrial secretary of the Urban League, will arrive in St. Louis tomorrow to aid in the plans for "Negro in Industry Week," which will be observed in St. Louis next week, under the auspices of the St. Louis Urban League.

Hill will speak at a number of meetings of both white and negro citizens next week, including the meeting of the sales managers' bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, Jan. 20, and the annual meeting of the Urban League next Thursday evening at the Social Service Building, 2221 Locust street.

The white clergy of the city have been requested to call attention to the educational object of the week's program at their services on Sunday.

The fact that there are more than 105,000 negroes living in St. Louis, about one-ninth of the city's population, and that self-respecting employment is denied many of them, with a plea for more fair consideration on the part of industrial leaders, is the keynote of "Negro in Industry Week."

Stress is laid on the fact that many men fitted for better jobs can find employment only as janitors or in other menial capacities, and that where an opportunity has been given them for higher class work, as in a number of the steel plants, they have made good.

The St. Louis Urban League, 615 North Jefferson avenue, of which John T. Clark is executive secretary, has an employment department, with a long list of men await-

ing jobs. Employers with jobs for negroes are asked by the league to assist it in finding work for deserving negroes.

Negro In Industry Week Program

Strong Effort to be Made to Help Race Men and Women to Secure More and Better Jobs

T. Arnold Hill of New York City, National Industrial Secretary of the Urban League, will arrive in St. Louis Sunday evening, and will spend next week here speaking at a number of meetings arranged for the "Negro in Industry Week" program, which is under the auspices of the St. Louis Urban League.

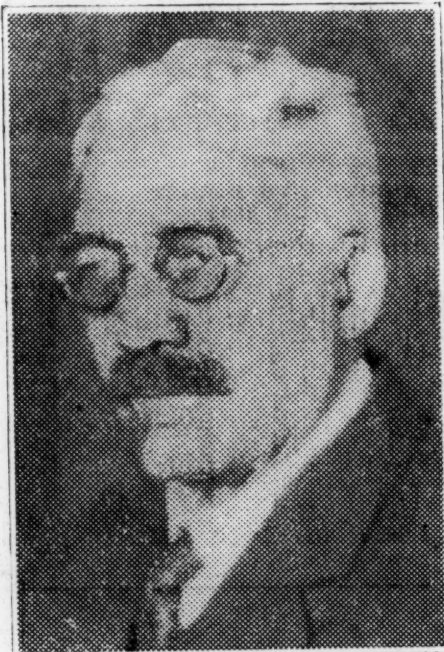
A group of prominent white men and women are on the Contact Committee which is arranging speaking dates for Mr. Hill and other Negroes before clubs and civic organizations. Among the addresses Mr. Hill will make will be one before the Salesmen's Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, Friday noon, January 20.

"Negro in Industry" Weeks as observed in other cities have resulted in the opening up of new industrial opportunities for the Negroes, and it is thought in St. Louis where many industries have been practically closed to this race a much more generous spirit will be awakened.

In industries like the Scullin Steel Company where many Negroes have been employed and the employee list is being enlarged steadily from year to year, great satisfaction is expressed as in other cases where the Negro has been given a fair trial and decent opportunity to prove his industrial worth.

It is felt that in St. Louis, which has a population of 105,000 Negroes, about one ninth of the entire city's population, there is a great problem in regard to the future industrial conditions of the race, and that the solution may be greatly aided by the presentation of actual facts of unfair discrimination against the Negro, his ability for better jobs than now offered and his proven worth in many capacities.

R. R. Veteran Retires



LINDSEY R. TAYLYOR

Lindsey R. Taylor was born in Kansas City, Wyandotte county, Kansas, Sept. 15, 1860, and entered the service of the Union Pacific System in 1880 as extra gang employee of construction work; serving in this branch until 1881 when he was employed as Passenger train brakeman, which position he held for forty-four years and six months until his retirement Sept. 1, 1927, due to ill health. The total time of continual service with the Union Pacific Co., was forty-seven years—retired at the age of sixty-seven.

The remarkable record of a companying his career is forty-seven years service without a demerit against his record or a reprimand. This record with the company is unexcelled.

He was among the beginners in Western Kansas railroad service when the U. P. R. R. division was a Brookville, Kansas and buffalo herds used to cross the plains. While in passenger service he ran with eighty-eight different conductors and left the service with the highest respect of the officials, employees and the traveling public which he has so faithfully served. His untiring efforts, willingness, patience, courtesy and exactness in his life added to his remarkable career.

By former marriage he is the father of six children, four living; two sons and two daughters, and is the proud grandfather of four. He is now enjoying his retired life with his present wife in their cozy home at 1143 Grandview Blvd., Kansas City, Kas.

He is an ardent member of the First A. M. E. church and a thirty-second degree Mason, with membership in the Widow Son Lodge, No. 17, A. F. and

A. M., of Kansas City, Kansas.

Lindsey Taylor has a wonderful recollection of railroad events and occurrences during his railroad life that is interesting and a host of friends and large acquaintance of the traveling public, who are surprised to know his perfect record with a railroad which Lindsey says is the greatest of all railroads, "The Union Pacific System."

ST. LOUIS, MO.

MAR 20 1928

INSURANCE URGED PORTERS SCOUT FOR UNEMPLOYED COMPANY PLAN TO HALT DISTRESS OF MORE PAY

Catholic Conference Here Told It Would Effectively Solve Industrial Workers' Problems.

Unemployment insurance as an effective means of meeting such a situation as now confronting the victims of industrial depression was the subject of an address before the regional meeting of the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems at Hotel Statler last night by Dr. John A. Lapp of Marquette University, Wis., an authority on economic problems.

"This form of social insurance is necessary," he said, "to keep the calamities of life from driving men to destitution. The worker is not responsible for unemployment. He is as helpless as a babe. He cannot do anything to alter his condition. Some day unemployment will have to be met by some plan of public distribution of work and unemployment insurance."

An American institute of laborers in which both capital and labor should be represented was suggested at the morning conference by the Rev. Dr. A. J. Muensch of St. Francis Seminary, Wis., as a possible solution of labor problems. The function of such a body, Dr. Muensch said, would be to stabilize employment, develop markets and to interest itself in sound economic legislation.

"It is necessary that industrial processes be rationalized," he said, and that co-operation be organized so that it takes the place on antag-

onism and class consciousness."

Problems concerning the negro in industry were discussed at the afternoon session by Prof. Victor Daniels, principal of Cardinal Gibbon's Institute for Negroes; John T. Clarke, director of the Urban League, and the Rev. M. Markoe, pastor of St. Elizabeth's Church.

Subjects for today's meetings were "The Unskilled and Unorganized Worker" and "Industry and the Home." The conferences conclude tonight with a dinner at which Archbishop Glennon and the Rev. Dr. John A. Ryan of the Catholic University, Washington, D. C., will speak.

Pullman Officials Have Made Same Promises Before; No Increase Yet

SCHEME AGAINST UNION

The report which is alleged to have been circulated by Perry Parker, national welfare worker for the Pullman company, that the porters and maids will receive a substantial increase in wages with back pay and that the said increase will be announced immediately after they have repudiated the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters organization, is not taken seriously by any of the members in the midwest and far-west districts according to Ashley L. Totten, assistant general organizer of public distribution of work and

Totten states that he has received a large number of letters from porters in the districts under his supervision who claim that they attended service meetings two years ago when the same promises were made by F. L. Simmons, general supervisor of the Company Plan, O.P. Powell, assistant general manager and Perry Parker; that the porters gave the plan another trial by voting at its annual elections but they did not receive in wages nor did the plan function.

The brotherhood organizer states that if the representatives for the management are amenable to reason they should appreciate the fact that it is of no value to the company to insist on forcing its company plan on the porters and maids who will

never accept it in good faith.

Eight years' trial of the plan is considered to be sufficient time to convince the company that to make the plan function by means of force and intimidation will not remove agitation against it, and as an increase in wages by means of a wage conference held under the said plan will not remove the credit to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters which it deserves.

Colored Girls To Be Given Opportunity To Qualify For Positions As Salesladies

DOUGLASS DRUG STORE TO LAUNCH UNIQUE SALES CONTEST

Do you appreciate that one of the model, most up-to-date and best kept drug stores in St. Louis is owned, controlled and managed exclusively by Negroes?

Do you realize that this store has an unequalled reputation for prompt and efficient service to its customers and that all of the employees are Negroes?

Do you know that if this Drug Store could get one twentieth of the patronage that members of the Race are giving to drug stores owned by whites who employ in most instances just one Negro porter, this drug store would be able to double and treble its present force of Negro employees?

You surely know some Negro girl or young man who is capable of something better than as a maid, cook, laundress or porter.

You have often wondered why educated girls and boys of our race were forced to accept the meanest jobs to earn an honest living, and your heart has ached for them, and you have yearned to help them, but you did not know how.

The Harry G. Douglass Drug Co., Channing avenue and Lawton boulevard, feels just as you have felt. They have gone to the extent of investing thousands of dollars to establish a business that would give better employment to Negroes. They know that they can do a still greater service, that they can increase the number of Negroes they now employ, if you would only help now and then, by making some of your purchases at their stores.

At present, Mr. Douglass is employing six members of the race and by January 1st, 1929, he will have two more openings for salesladies.

In order that any colored girl or woman may have an opportunity to secure these positions, Mr. Douglass has made arrangements with Mr. W. King of the King Publishing Co. to launch a sales contest whereby the two contestants who have the highest rating when the contest closes will be given the two positions as salesladies.

Any colored girl or woman of good moral character is eligible to enter the contest.

Each contestant will receive a liberal cash commission on sales, thereby making the effort worthwhile, whether they win or not.

Every girl or woman who is ambitious and who is not looking to get something for nothing, should take advantage of this opportunity. No experience necessary. No money required to enter this contest.

For further particulars, see Mr. W. H. King at the Harry G. Douglass Drug Store, northeast corner of Channing and Lawton. Hours 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. and 7 p. m. to 9 p. m.

—Adv

Only Negro Steward in United States Runs on Twentieth Century Limited

From The Amsterdam News.

The unique distinction of being the only Negro steward in full charge of a dining car on any railroad in the United States falls to John Jones, 56, 844 Morris avenue, the Bronx, who for nearly twenty years has been a steward on the Twentieth Century Limited, the crack train on the New York Central Railroad running between this city and Chicago in the fast time of twenty hours. This train leaves at 2:45 p. m. daily from Grand Central station in two or three sections, and it is considered to be the best equipped train in the world.

Mr. Jones is entirely responsible for dining car number 420 and its crew of waiters and cooks. The amount and quality of the food is under Mr. Jones' supervision, and he must check up on the cash taken in, the number of people served, etc. He can count up waiters' checks as fast as the figures meet his eye, it is said.

Mr. Jones is considered the best steward in the entire service and is instructor for new men in the position. He is often detailed to special service and is well acquainted with bankers, financiers, government officials, theatrical producers, movie stars, big hotel men and many others.

Among the men who work under him, Mr. Jones has a reputation as a very strict disciplinarian. At all times Jones must see to it that the patrons of the road are well pleased.

Mr. Jones is also the highest paid steward on the New York Central in rank of seniority. He is always mistaken for a white man by patrons of the road who do not know him, and he says he takes certain pardonable pride in telling them that he is a Negro. "I want the world to know that a Negro is capable of holding my position," he said.

Thirty-one years ago Mr. Jones began his employment with the New York Central as a dining car waiter, in which capacity he served seven years. His big chance came when he was placed in charge of a dining car on a train running between New

York and Saratoga. He was not a steward but merely a waiter in charge of a small crew.

Business on the dining car was so poor that a full sized crew was not employed. Mr. Jones was in charge of this car for three seasons and he made it pay so well that the company promoted him to the position of steward, which he held on that run for five years. Mr. Jones has been on the Twentieth Century for nineteen years, to be exact.

He said that during his thirty years of service he has not lost five months, including vacation periods, within that time, and what is more, he has only held three jobs in his life. Mr. Jones praised very highly the attitude of his employers and his fellow stewards. Not the slightest hint of race or color is ever raised, he said, and harmony always exists between them.

It is noticeable, Mr. Jones said, that so few Negroes avail themselves of the excellent accommodations of the Twentieth Century Limited. He urges them to do so, as they are accorded the same high quality of service and cordial treatment as any white passenger, he said.

Labor - 1928

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Negro Children Enslaved on Dixie Farms, Averred

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26
—(PNS)—According to what
can be gleaned between the lines
from a report recently published
by the National Child Labor Com-
mittee Negro children in Mississip-
pi are deliberately and brutally
abused. The study was made in
the fall of 1927 and the spring of
1928.

The report shows that more than
a fifth of the white and two-fifths
of the Negro children from twelve
to sixteen years of age, whose
names appeared on the school cen-
sus, were not in schools as des-
ignated. Of all the children who
are known to live in communities
from two to sixteen years, not
including those physically handi-
capped, 19.1 per cent of the Ne-
groes and 7.3 per cent of the
whites, were out of school, either
idle or working. Added to these
13 per cent of the colored and 11.5
per cent of the white children
were working before or after
school.

Work 10 Hours per Day

Of the child workers, 1,891 in
number, 44 per cent were Negroes
and 56 per cent were white. 65
per cent were part time workers
and 34.7 per cent were part time
workers. A study of the ages re-
vealed that 69 per cent of those
children were under 16 years of
age while 31 per cent were 16
years and over. Three-fourths of
these children were working at
least ten hours per day under un-
sanitary conditions, and the speed
up system, and were not receiv-
ing sufficient food. The average
wage received was from eight to
twelve dollars per week, the Negro
children receiving a lower scale
than the whites.

Mississippi.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

STANDARD OIL CO. EMPLOYS NEGROES IN GAS STATIONS

Urban League Wins Recognition In Western Filling Stations

The Standard Oil Company of Indiana has recently instituted the policy of employing Negroes in its gas filling stations. This company operates in a section of the middle west in which Negroes live in large numbers.

Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City are so situated, and in each of these cities, with the probable exception of Detroit, colored men are employed.

In Chicago they are in exclusive charge of two filling stations; in St. Louis one; and in Minneapolis one; and employed as attendants in Springfield, Illinois and Kansas City, Mo. They are also operating four greasing stations in Chicago.

These jobs are the result of an appeal to Col. Robert W. Stewart, president of the company, by the National Urban League through its Industrial Relations Department some months ago. The League used the company's successful operation of its only station then manned by Negroes to prove that the use of Negroes would not cause a decrease in business; but on the contrary would stimulate business from Negroes.

In the case of this station located in St. Louis, the general physical appearance so improved under Negro attendants and the business so increased that it is one of the best in St. Louis. Prizes have been awarded to it for external appearance and volume of business.

STANDARD OIL HIRES NEGROES

In Kansas City, Chicago,
St. Louis, Minneapolis

NEW YORK — The Standard Oil company of Indiana has recently instituted the policy of employing Negroes in its gas filling stations. This company operates in a section of the middle west in which Negroes live in large numbers. Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City are so situated, and in each one of these cities, with the probable exception of Detroit, colored men are employed. In Chicago they are in exclusive charge of two filling stations; in St. Louis one; and in Minneapolis one; and are employed as attendants in Springfield, Illinois and Kansas City, Missouri. They are also operating four greasing stations in Chicago.

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Rite-Taxi Corporation

Employs 50 Colored Men

In the survey of Negro business in Harlem being conducted by the New York Branch of the National Negro Business League, the Rite-Rate Taxi Corporation at 200 West 143rd street, is listed as a successful race enterprise. Samuel Hamilton is president, and W. H. Peters, general manager.

The company employs fifty colored men, and has a weekly pay-

roll of \$2,200. The taxi drivers receive forty per cent of the gross receipts taken in daily.

The Rite-Rate Taxi Corporation owns a garage and accessory store.

Occupation, Wages, etc. Negro Has Responsible Position With General Baking Co. Bronx Plant

One of the most responsible positions at the Bronx bakery of the General Baking Company, makers of Bond Bread, is held by a Harlem Negro, James Winn. Mr. Winn, who has been an employee of this company for twelve years has charge of all flour and other supplies used in the making of bread. This company is the largest seller of bread in uptown New York, supplying thousands of loaves daily to that section of the city lying between 120th street and Fordham road. 1-21-28

Mr. Winn receives the raw material for this bread, keeps the record and issues the materials to the bakers as their requirements demand. New York.

Another highly respected and faithful employee of this company in New York is David Bryant, who for more than ten years has served as porter and special messenger between the executive offices at 420 Lexington avenue and the Bronx bakery at 120 East 144th street.

The Bronx bakery does not have any colored men employed as bakers but according to the general manager, there are a large number in other factories of this company. The General Baking Company owns forty-three bakeries throughout the country, most of them in the East and South. In other cities, such as Philadelphia and Baltimore, there are a much larger number of Negroes employed than in New York, says the general manager.

White Ice Dealers Now Employ Negroes For Harlem Trade

Our effect of the recent getting together of Negro retail ice dealers of Harlem has been to force the white dealers, mostly Italians, in this territory to employ Negroes as assistants. The Italian dealers had been trying to put their Negro competitors out of business by having the wholesale dealers in the neighborhood refuse to sell to them. This

the wholesalers refused to do, and since the getting together of the Negroes, the whites have been put on the defensive.

URBAN LEAGUE REPORTS MORE WORK OPENING

Says Survey Shows Employment Conditions Growing Throughout County

New York, June 26—T. Arnold Hill, Director of the Industrial Relations Department of the National Urban League, has issued the following bulletin on employment conditions for May:

Unemployment is vanishing. Industrial commentators say so and employment tabulations show it. The gauge the Urban League uses is likewise to be depended upon. When Negroes are called back to jobs vacated during business depressions it is a very certain index that others have already been re-employed. This has been happening in all parts of the country where the labor of Negroes was used before business got bad; and there is also evidence that they are again finding opportunities in lines of work new to them.

Out in Minneapolis the Ford Assembling Plant is adding a few colored men. Detroit, where production of automobiles is at one of the highest points in the history of the industry, reports that "most men have work or can find it." In Springfield, Ill., where the Urban League placed 33 per cent. more men in May than in April there is said to be "much unemployment yet, but times are better." From Los Angeles comes the report that a gain of 8 per cent. was made in jobs filled by one office. Conditions here were relieved by the emigration of families to Central California to chop cotton. In Winston-Salem the tobacco factories have added workers and in Boston 25 colored men, members of local 46 of the Compressed Air and Foundation Workers' Union were employed on the new Sears Roebuck Company building. From Harrisburg where conditions have been continuously below par for a year or more employment showed a "marked advance in May and Negro men were greatly benefited."

New Jobs

Elevator girls and waiters were put to work at the Mill House, one of the most popular hotels in Columbus, Ohio; a firm in Kansas City, Mo.,

accepted a colored girl for its office; and a company in the loop district of Chicago employed its first colored stenographer. Temporarily three radio employees were placed in the Government's Signal Corps plant in Chicago. In this city also twenty-one men and women were employed at selling. These were students of a school in salesmanship conducted by the Chicago Urban League from which 39 were graduated in May.

This encouraging report comes from Lansing, Mich.: "Our largest automobile plant, which a few years ago would not hire Negroes except as janitors, is gradually increasing the number in their employ and placing them indiscriminately about the plant." Baltimore gave temporary employment to 150 Negroes in the city's street cleaning department. It was thought to be a political gesture, but 75 were still at work in May with indications that they would have permanent employment. In Philadelphia, St. Louis, Hot Springs, Ark., Fort Wayne, Charlotte, N. C., Newark, Jackson, Mich., and Cleveland the building trades and street repair occupations used large numbers of Negro men.

Union Labor

The calling off of the threatened Pullman Porter strike with the co-operation of President Green of the A. F. of L. was the most significant relationship between Negro workers and the organized labor movement. While Boston tolerates restrictions against Negro union members, on a construction job there colored union men are at work. In Springfield, Ill., colored union miners and hod carriers are said to be dropping away from the union. In a Brooklyn plant employing seventy pressers, all union pressers, struck, none of the colored pressers were members, but some went out with the strikers. The union agreed to waive the joining fees and all seventeen colored pressers went into the union. In some cases wages increased from \$25.00 to \$40.00 per week.

Losses Sustained

A force of 600 men brought from the South to Worcester, Mass., suffered curtailment when labor troubles arose. Our correspondent reports as follows: "There is a project to build a huge reservoir along the Ware river; this water supply will be part of the Metropolitan Water System to be connected with the West Blyston Reservoir by a tunnel. A Philadelphia contractor brought six hundred Negroes from Georgia, but about a month ago a Massachusetts contractor took over the work. He was not favorable to employing Negroes, and on complaint that there had been trouble in the community with the men, he has taken on the white men who have applied for work, and let an equivalent number of Negroes go. As I understand it, this letting off process has covered a period of a month, and there are still many Negroes employed." Although Tampa, Florida shows signs of increased business activities, Negroes are not getting their old jobs back according to

the following: "Negroes of Spanish descent are often experienced cigar makers. Some of them claim that after eight months of unemployment factories are opening but they are refused employment until white Spanish people, Italians and other fairer people are employed."

Employment Situation Is Easier

Urban League Says Conditions Getting Better in Milwaukee.

New York, May 21—The Industrial Relations Department of the National Urban League of which T. Arnold Hill is director summarizes employment for April as follows:

While unemployment continues to exist evidence of activity in various parts of the country indicate that conditions are growing better. Public projects which were advocated by the press and social agencies to give employment in the building trades, repair of streets and construction of public buildings have had little to do with this improvement. The chief factor appeared to be construction of privately owned buildings, work in the farming districts which always comes with spring, building and repair programs of railroads and of course the approach of the automobile industry to its normal level of production. Kansas City, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Philadelphia, Winston-Salem, Baltimore and Pittsburgh are the principal cities that have provided information to substantiate this.

Milwaukee made enviable progress in new positions for Negroes during the month of April, for several steel foundries employing large numbers of Negroes have increased production and have called back to work practically all of their old men available. Also two automobile concerns employed drivers to transport new cars from Milwaukee to Chicago. A Tanning Company added 20 colored men to its force. A drug store syndicate purchased a chain of stores and colored men were employed when the management took charge in stores that did not previously employ Negroes. A large enterprising manufacturing tubs and kitchen utensils added to their colored force by 40 per cent. during the past month. A new theatre employed maids, pages and porters, and political activities of Negroes netted them jobs for 20 of their race and resulted in indications that three qualified officers will be placed

on the police force.

One of the most reliable hotels in Columbus, Ohio began the use of Negro bell-boys last month. Springfield, Ill., reported more women applicants sent to work during the past two months than ever before, while the number of unemployed men remain practically unchanged. The employment by one of the large Pittsburgh Coal companies of a colored welfare worker 40 per cent of the total employees of the company, will remain permanently now that the conditions in the mines are rapidly returning to their normal status. The company has recently pointed to this as proof of its policy to retain Negro workers who came to their rescue during the strike even though the old miners are being re-employed.

ROCKEFELLER TO AID NEGROES IN GETTING JOBS

Grants \$4,500 To Industrial Relations Department Of Urban League

Special to Journal and Guide
New York City, June 27—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., will give the National Urban League \$4,500 a year for three years for its Industrial Relations Department, providing a like sum is given by others. The money will be used for creating sentiment favorable to the employment of colored people and for generally enhancing their occupational status.

The League is appealing to Negroes everywhere to give \$4,500 which then would assure the payment of Mr. Rockefeller's donation. In a letter just sent out by T. Arnold Hill, Director of the League's Industrial Department appeal is made to colored people to contribute in the following terms:

"We should like to raise the entire \$4500 for 1928 from colored people. I would be decidedly stimulating to further gifts from Mr. Rockefeller and from other philanthropists to be able to report that the conditions of his gift had been met by contributions from colored people. In giving to this cause you would be supporting a phase of Negro life that all thinking Negroes are agreed should be improved, namely, creating new places of employment for, the instilling ideals of thoroughness and efficiency among, colored workers

Mention is made of the efforts of the Industrial Department to secure more favorable consideration from the American Federation of Labor for Negroes and attention is called to the need of more concentration on preparation in schools and at the bench is apprentices on the part of young people who wish to become artisans.

Improvements which should be encouraged by financial support from the group to be benefited by them.

A recent bulletin on the League's industrial work states that new openings were made with A. & P. Tea Company, the International Harvester Company and other corporations and firms in various parts of the country.

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Employment Better, Urban League Says

Conditions Better Everywhere—Lansing Opens More Shops 6/30/28

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New York Brick Of Difficult

By T. A. MARSHALL

NEW YORK. — After reading in the last week's AFRO "Building Trades Offer Best Chance For Skilled Work", I am compelled to write you.

Maybe Mr. George De Loache, the bricklayer of Newark, can get a job without any trouble after being in the north for 15 years, but there are thousands of bricklayers and carpenters who cannot say that. I am also a union man and mechanic but I find work for a colored man is very scarce. When you go to the hundreds of jobs in New York and see twenty-five to thirty white masons and two or three colored working no more need apply.

On many jobs they will not hire a colored man at all. Two more men and myself were sent from a job in Astoria to Staten Island once to work. The foreman at Staten Island refused to let us start. When we came back to the job where we had been working this foreman asked, "How many colored men have they got on that job?" We said two. He did not say how many masons, but colored.

Again while I was living in Jamaica, L. I., I had been out of work for four weeks and had searched New York over but in vain. I came across a big job near my home; this was a whole block of work with about seven men working just coming out of the cellar. I asked did they need any bricklayers? The answer was, "Are you a bricklayer? What local you belong to. How long have you laid brick? Who have you worked for?" This was none of his business, although I answered each question. He said, "Come back Monday and I'll put you to work and see what you can do. If you can do the work I'll let you stay and if not I'll put you in the street."

This did not worry me because I have done much better work than they were doing. This was Thursday morning; so I went home and rested until Monday morning so sure was I that I had this job.

Monday he took on about twenty-five more—all white—while I stood and waited. I went to him the second time that morning, but nothing doing was the reply. Two white men and myself were standing nearby when the foreman said, "You men will have to wait until I get straightened out here." We walked away, the men went one way and I went the other.

I did not go to the job Tuesday morning but was there at one o'clock. At this time he had about fifty men working. At five to one I asked him again, he said "No."

After the men started to work another white man went to him and said something and he put him to work. I went to him and said, "You promised last week to give me work." He refused still to hire a colored man with the same union card whites had. This was not in the south, but New York.

All colored mechanics suffer this

injustice here. Where a few work the majority is out. That's why I will always say the only solution for the black man's problem is the one that Marcus Garvey has. The white world knows it and it is about time for the Negro to wake up.

Supervisor



— Miss Alice P. Coffey —

To be supervisor over 140 girls is no easy task, and if you don't believe me ask Miss Alice P. Coffey of the Loft Candy Stores, Inc., 400 Broome street. It is her job to hire, train and replace the Negro girls in the various Loft stores in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx.

Miss Coffey, who has lived in this city for fourteen years, was born in Springfield, Mass., where she received her early education. Her studies at Columbia University were interrupted by illness several years ago. While there, however, she took special courses in management and supervision, which preparation is valuable to her present position.

Her sister, Ann, with whom she lives at 2588 Seventh avenue, strangely enough, is also a supervisor. She is in charge of the Negro girls who are employed in the various Planter's Tea Rooms in Greenwich Village.

Labor - 1928

New York.

Occupation, Wages, etc.

Negro Power Laundries Employ 100 Workers in Harlem Section

Four Such Establishments Steadily Forging Ahead —
Annual Payroll Over \$100,000 — White Laundry
Employs 500 Women and Girls

By L. BAYNARD WHITNEY

The laundry business in Harlem has grown to be an important industry among Negroes, who themselves operate four power and about fourteen hand establishments.

The four power laundries have an approximate combined value of \$115,000. They employ nearly 100 people, who receive about \$2,000 a week or \$104,000 a year in salaries.

Two of them own their buildings and two lease the properties that house their business. The proprietors number about 20 or 25 persons. Three of them are incorporated.

The fourteen hand laundries employ on an average of three persons each or 42 in all. The average weekly payroll is about \$150 for each establishment. The hand laundries are usually located in rented stores and may be valued at an average of \$500 each, or \$7,000 for all.

In the power laundries fifty-five of the workers are men and forty-three are women, while nearly all of those in the hand laundries are women.

Hundreds More Employed

There are hundreds more colored workers employed in white-owned laundries in Harlem, and the outstanding instance is that of the Carolyn Laundry, 105-111 East 128th street, the largest laundry in New York City. It is advertised as having the world's greatest laundry system, employing 631 people, and of these about 500 are colored.

Salaries for these workers, 90 per cent of whom are women, range from \$12 to \$27, or an average of \$17.50 weekly. This would make the weekly payroll come close to \$10,000 and the yearly pay would aggregate about \$500,000. These workers launder 25,000 bundles a week. The minimum weight of the wash is 250 tons, for which the lowest possible charge—based upon an average charge of fifty cents for each bundle of ten pounds—would be \$12,500. More will be said about Carolyn Laundry a little further on.

Belstrat, First Negro

The Belstrat Laundry, Inc., 51 West 140th street, is the pioneer Negro power laundry of Manhattan. The combined salary is \$400 weekly.

Other stockholders include Amos Brown, Richard Thompson and Joseph Hill. They lease the building and have six drivers collecting the laundry in wagons. Modern methods prevail here, also. This laundry is three and a half years old.

The Ideal Wet Wash Laundry Company, 349 West 141st street, is owned by Frank K. McMillan, president, and six major stockholders, including his brother, Charles C. McMillan, who is the manager of the business. It is three years old.

This company employs twelve men and eight women at a weekly combined salary of \$500; serves about 600 customers a week and has three wagons and two motor-cars in service.

The United Wet Wash Laundry Service, 200 West 149th street, is owned by Thomas Cambridge, who employs six people. Henry DeSilver is the manager. There is one auto truck which collects the work of 125 customers, one-third of whom are white, Mr. DeSilver stated. The United is four years old and Mr. Cambridge owns the building, it is reported. The four establishments mentioned above are all power laundries and specialize in wet wash and flat work.

One of the finest of the small establishments is the Lillian Hand Laundry, 71 West 140th street, which is both sanitary and efficient.

Of course, all laundries receive complaints. Perhaps one of the most frequent complaints is that of being overcharged for weight. This usually arises from the fact that a bundle weighs more before than after it is washed, and the charge is governed by the first weight.

Then there is the usual complaint of lost pieces and substituted articles in finished bundles. Many of the small places are careless in the

building and the business is valued at about \$50,000, Mr. Wright said. This concern employs eleven drivers of horse-drawn vehicles and one automobile truck. It is a member of the Laundry Owners' Association.

Mr. Wright said that when the Belstrat first began to call for Harlem's soiled pieces, many of the low-drivers for white laundries "got wise" and began to use colored boys to make their collections. A few of the white laundries put on one or two colored drivers, he said.

The Superb Laundry, Inc., 8 West 140th street, is a \$25,000 business employing fourteen men and thirteen women, according to Hubert Blackburn, one of the owners. The combined salary is \$400 weekly.

NEW YORK WORLD

Head Carriage Man Recalls Opera Glory

"Black Carl" Tells of Days
When Carriages Rolled
Up to Metropolitan

By Lester L. Walton

"CUSTOMS certainly change with the times," opines "Black Carl," one-time Negro magician in vaudeville, who enters his twenty-fifth year as head carriage man of the Metropolitan Opera House.

"Twenty-five years ago New York's elite dressed meticulously for the opera," he says, "and etiquette's decree against the wearing of other than evening clothes was faithfully observed."

Can Recognize
Very Few Now

"In those days members of the gentler sex occupying the golden horse-shoe bedecked themselves with jewels. The tuxedo was never worn at the opera. This would have been considered a flagrant violation of conventional decorum."

"In the present Volstead period society women attend the opera in evening attire. No longer, as a rule, do number attend the opera in business clothes. A quarter of a century ago the swallow-tail coat was the rule rather than the exception. To wear a tuxedo was considered bad form once upon a time, but now it is donned without fear of criticism."

"Black Carl" says he comes in contact with more strange faces to-day than in yesteryear; that there was a time when he could call by name forty or fifty persons at sight. Now he experiences a feeling of elation if, some evenings, he recognizes four or five.

When I asked "Black Carl" if he did not think the term "carriage man" a misnomer in this era of the motor car, he answered "yes," relating that when he first went to the Metropolitan Opera House only a few of even the "four hundred" arrived in anything but "horse rigs." The first vehicle to threaten the reign of the carriage and hansom was the electric car. The last well-known opera-goers to give up the carriage for the automobile were George Ehret and his sons.

The premiere to-morrow evening of Ialo Montemezzi's "L'Amore del Re" (Love of Three Kings) will begin at the twenty-first year of Giulio Gatti-

ting and thinks it has been better done Casazza's regime as manager of the Metropolitan Opera House. "Black Carl" preceded the eminent Italian by four years, having assumed the duties of head carriage man in 1902.

Caruso began enthralling local devotees of grand opera the same year "Black Carl" put in his appearance in front of the house. Other Metropolitan stars on whom the public was lavishing applause and adoration were Mme. Sembrich, Eames, Geraldine Farrar and Dippel.

"I was one of the last persons to whom Caruso talked at the Metropolitan Opera House before he died," recounts "Black Carl." "It was one Saturday afternoon at matinee. He talked and joked with me as he had done for many years. His death came as a great shock, as he seemed in the best of health."

Recalls Biggest Thing
In His Experience

"Black Carl" proudly points to the fact that he officiated in front of the house on the occasion of visits of Presidents Wilson, Roosevelt and Taft. Extra precautions by police were made on these memorable occasions.

When asked what, in his opinion, was the biggest event in the history of the Metropolitan Opera House in the last quarter of a century, "Black Carl" replied:

"The leaving of Mme. Sembrich, who retired from the stage while in the fullness of her glory, was the biggest thing I ever witnessed. After the regular performance a special set of scenery was used. Caruso and all the other great artists took part. Those in the audience remained in their seats and gave Sembrich the greatest ovation I've ever seen any artist receive. Nearly an hour after the final curtain had descended hundreds applauded and expressed regret that she was quitting the stage for all time."

There have been three house managers at the Metropolitan Opera House since "Black Carl's" incumbency—Henry Conrad, John Brown and William Ziegler.

Ticket scalpers of bygone days were both polite and accommodating to the public, he says. Some grew wealthy and were able to retire.

"Black Carl" is a particular admirer of "Aida" because of its gorgeous set—"horse rigs." The first vehicle to threaten the reign of the carriage and hansom was the electric car. The last well-known opera-goers to give up the carriage for the automobile were George Ehret and his sons.

"Black Carl," known in private life as Edward Johnson, appeared on the stage in this country and abroad as a magician before securing employment at the Metropolitan Opera House. For a number of seasons he worked in the country's biggest vaudeville houses and made a successful tour of Australia

they profusely adorn themselves with diamonds, rubies and pearls.
"As for the men of to-day, a goodly

with the late Ernest Hogan, known as the "unbleached American."

Finding it difficult to get consecutive booking, working one week and laying off two, "Black Carl" decided to forsake the footlights. It was then that he secured a job as head carriage man at the Metropolitan Opera House. He employs all the colored help and has under him eleven carriage men, only one of whom has been discharged in twenty-three years, and six telephone men.

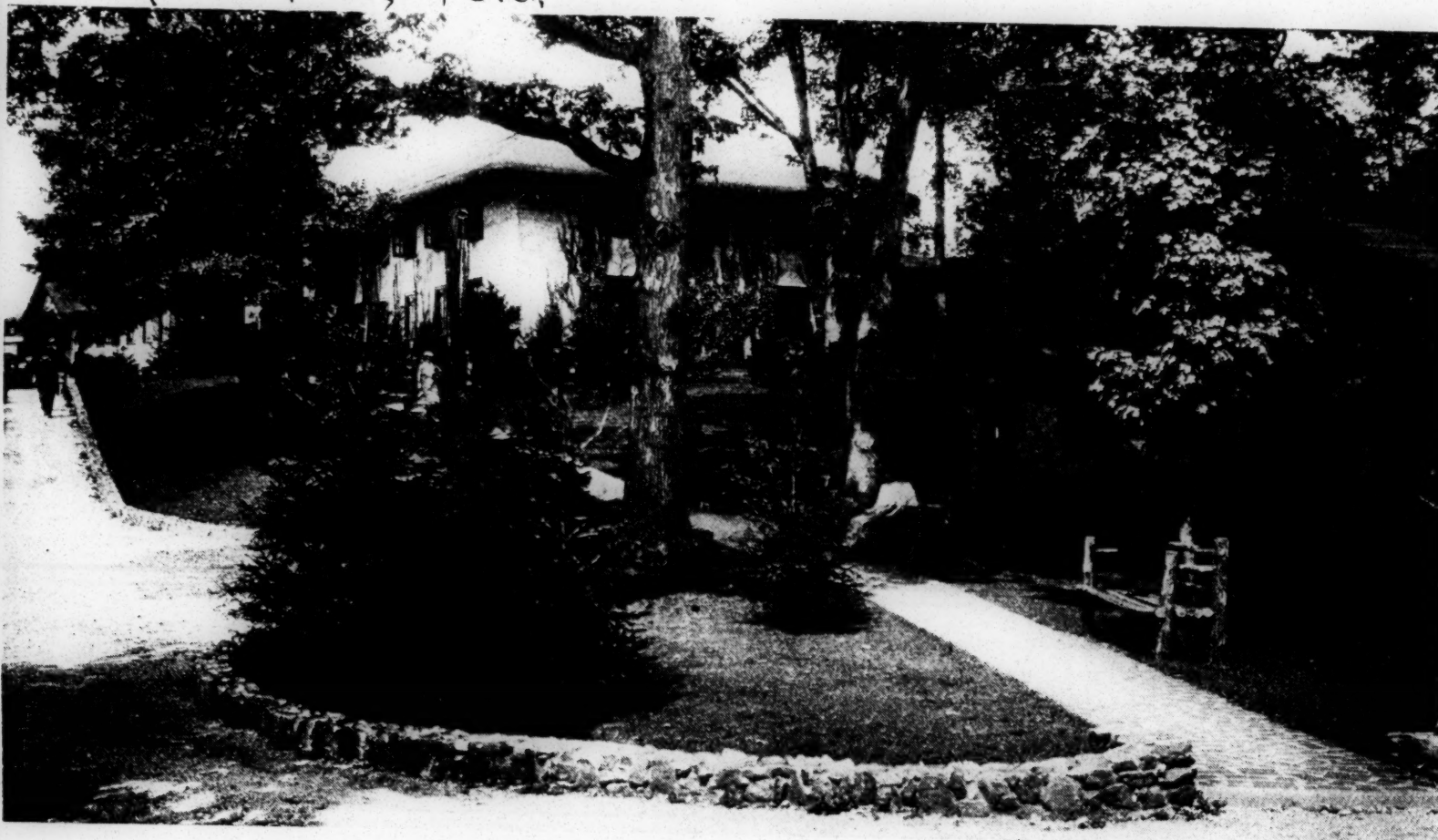
During the day he is employed as trusted messenger by Livingston & Co., brokers, No. 111 Broadway. "Black Carl" was born in Lawrence, Kan., fifty-nine years ago and was reared in Topeka.

25 YEARS ON JOB



"Black Carl"

Labor- 1928
Occupation, Wages, etc.,



VIEW OF THE SHOPS IN WHICH THE HOMESPUN GOODS ARE MADE.

Potential Power of Southern Labor As Illustrated in the Biltmore Industries of Asheville.

Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, head of the noted Battle Creek Sanitarium, after a careful investigation and study of the hand-woven homespun goods made at the Biltmore Industries, Asheville, N. C., writes that this is "the most remarkable discovery in health clothing that ever has been made."

Dr. Kellogg tested this cloth in various ways, having gone from Battle Creek to Asheville for the express purpose of studying the system of manufacturing. Dr. Kellogg's explanation of his discovery as to the health qualities of the clothing, as given by him, is that "it was partly or largely due to the old-fashioned, plainly twisted homespun thread, which, when woven, left a more open cloth through which light and air may pass, and partly to the purity of absolutely new wool without dilution, fine wool filling, cotton or any added thing. It is simply the very best grade of old-fashioned sheep's wool, and the grade of wool our grandfathers and grandmothers wore in the days when people were healthy."

It is an interesting fact that such an institution as this is located in the South, and that the operatives are wholly from the mountain people of Western Carolina, and that this institution has now grown to a point where it is said to be the largest hand-weaving industry in the world.

Twenty-five years ago Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, whose

palatial home is located at Biltmore, undertook in the interest of the mountain people to establish a little plant to encourage them in hand-weaving. These people had been weavers for generations, but their methods were somewhat crude. They carded and spun their wool entirely by hand. They had the simplest form of handlooms. They threw the shuttle with one hand and caught it with the other. They dyed their cloth in the few colors that could be obtained from local roots and herbs. Mrs. Vanderbilt established a school for the mountain people and here they were taught how to handle the crude wool, wash it, and dye it, card and spin it, and make it into warps. The warps were then sent to the homes in the mountains where handweaving was done. That was the interesting beginning of what is now one of the great industries of the South.

It grew beyond the amount of time and attention that Mrs. Vanderbilt could give to it, and so in 1917 it was sold to F. L. Seely, who had built and was operating Grove Park Inn, one of the most remarkable resort hotels in the world. New buildings were erected not far from the Inn, and the style of these structures is indicated in the accompanying illustration.

The weaving is all done by native men from this mountain region. The water is brought down from the top of Mt. Mitchell, nearly 7000 feet in altitude. In a circular giving

some particulars in regard to the history of this enterprise Mr. Seely says:

"There isn't anything known that would produce a better woolen cloth than we produce in Biltmore Homespuns. We use the very best wool grown in the entire world. We use only the wool from full-grown sheep, because lamb's wool will shrink almost as long as there is any of it left. We use the finest of dyes, the purest of water, and we do not even use our own waste wool. We sell that to other woolen manufacturers."

This business has now developed to a point where Biltmore Industries has, we believe, some 20,000 to 30,000 individual customers scattered all over America. Its development from the infant industry of 25 years ago to the great institution of the present is an interesting illustration of what can be done in the South and with Southern labor. This labor of the Southern mountain regions, where for generation after generation the people have done really wonderful weaving, is the kind of labor which is going into the cotton mills of the South and which is becoming expert to a degree that these mills will be able to produce as fine a grade of goods as can be made in the world. This is true native labor, and from these mountain regions, as from a beehive, pours a steady stream of laborers seeking employment in the industrial pursuits that are being developed throughout the South.

The South has vast mineral, agricultural and other resources; but its greatest asset, without which its minerals and agricultural potentialities would count for but comparatively little, is the amount and quality of its Southern labor. This is being demonstrated in every cotton mill in the South, in hundreds of diversified industrial enterprises, as well as in the remarkable record of this North Carolina institution which is turning out such homespun goods.

SEES WORK RACE'S BIG NEED

Says Labor Situation
Affecting Negro
Alarming

NORTH AND SOUTH

By THOMAS L. DABNEY
Raleigh, N. C., April 17—Ten
years ago students of social prob-

lems were so absorbed in Negro migration that they gave little attention to the changing economic and social status of the Negro workers in the South. Today industrial conditions have changed to such an extent as to compel attention. Having just left the North and having covered certain portions of the South, I find that the problem of securing work is the most important immediate problem before the American Negro.

I find also that there is a growing apprehension among thoughtful Negro leaders about the economic security and labor status of the race. The significant thing about this feeling is the fact that it is shared by educational leaders and social workers in many widely separated localities. The Negro faces a critical situation throughout America—a situation that calls for the most capable, the most intelligent and the most honest leadership the world has ever known.

Educators Interviewed

This much at least all the educational leaders with whom I have come in contact are in absolute agreement. I have had interviews with professors at Howard, Union, Petersburg, A. and T. Greensboro, the Winston-Salem Teachers College and Shaw. Prof. Charles T. Russell, director of industrial training at Va. Union thinks

that industrial training no longer appeals to the youth of the race because the opportunity to use this training is so limited. Many of the trades once monopolized by Negro workers are now under the monopoly of white laborers. More and more construction, bricklaying, etc., are being given by employers to white laborers.

Thinks New Philosophy Needed

Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, professor of Sociology at Union thinks that the Negro needs a new philosophy and a higher sense of duty, on the one hand, and an appreciation of the value of money on the other.

Thinks Race To Be Blamed

President F. D. Bluford thinks the Negro is to be blamed for his loss of ground in the trades because he did not prepare himself for the present critical situation. Negro parents, says Dr. Bluford, do not send their sons and daughters to college for training in manual or industrial labor. The hod-carrier wants his son to be a doctor or professor. He and his son spurn manual labor. This attitude on the part of Negro parents, says Dr. Bluford has caused the race to lose many opportunities in the industrial world and business that we might have had.

Blames Leadership

President S. G. Atkins of the Winston-Salem Teachers College thinks that our incompetent leadership is chiefly to be blamed for our mistakes along industrial and economic lines. President Atkins was particularly critical of Negro ministers. Commenting on the leadership of ministers, President Atkins said: "Ministers are not teaching Negroes; they are merely preaching, and catering to the whims and emotions of the people." "Our churches are static," continued Dr. Atkins. College and university graduates cannot adjust themselves to conditions in our churches, because the churches make no allowance for their training.

Meantime fewer college men are preparing for the ministry, industrial training is taboo and the race knows practically nothing about organized labor. The trivial and fantastic things are holding our attention while the more serious and fundamental problems are scarcely considered at all. So long as this is the case there is little hope for the race under present economic and industrial conditions.

100-1973

Occupation, Wages, etc.

CLEVELAND TO BE HOST TO WAITERS

Expect 2000 At Four-Day Conclave
Of Hotel Men August 21 To 23

CLEVELAND, O.—An army estimated at between 1500 and 2000 delegates and visitors expected to advance on this city August 21 and hold a siege of four days when the third convention of the National Association of Colored Waiters meets here.

The conclave here will be marked by a beauty contest, a street fair, and carnival, a parade, baseball game, banquet and ball. The association owns a home in Chicago, where the first convention was held.

With branches of the organization in leading cities all over the United States, schools are being opened for training of waiters and dieticians.

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Occupation, Wages, etc.

T. ARNOLD HILL MAKES PITTSBURGH LABOR SURVEY

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — T. Arnold Hill, director of Employment Department of the National Urban League, of New York City, spent several days in Pittsburgh last week making an intensive survey of labor conditions. Mr. Hill said just before leaving the city Friday: "The employment by one of the large coal companies in this district of a colored welfare worker indicates that Negro miners, who during the past year jumped from 8 per cent to over 40 per cent of the total employees of the company, will remain permanently now that conditions in the mines are rapidly returning to their normal status. Company officials pointed to this as proof of its policy to retain Negro workers who came to their rescue during the strike, even though the old miners are being re-employed."

TIMES
SCRANTON, PA.

AUG 3 1928 COLORED ROAD LABORERS QUARTERED IN CLARKS SUMMIT

Clarks Summit borough has received an addition to its population in the form of 100 negroes who have been imported by the Pottsville Construction company to work on the new Morgan highway. The colored men have been quartered in a building once used as a glass factory and located on Bedford street, which is in the residential district. Arrangements for the occupancy of the building were made, it is understood, by Ward B. Parker, Clarks Summit realtor, who served the Scranton-Spring Brook Water Service company as an expert witness in the recent rate grab hearings before the Pennsylvania public service commission.

A VIEW OF THE TWIN CITIES

By BENJAMIN F. HUBERT

By BENJAMIN F. HUBERT

WHEN I informed the porter on the train from Memphis to Kansas City that I was en route to Minneapolis, he said, "You are going to the garden spot of the world. He informed me later that he had lived in Minneapolis for several years but now made his headquarters in Chicago. When pinned down for his reason for giving Minneapolis such a high place, his statements came slowly and not to the point. He finally agreed that Minneapolis was a great city of opportunity, but the man who gets ahead there must certainly hustle.

Colored people have not yet settled in appreciably large numbers in the twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. One seldom sees a colored person in the business section of Minneapolis. The directory of the Chamber of Commerce lists other than white at 9,000 in round numbers. Some of these are probably Indian and Chinese and other colored races. Those who know place the number of Negroes in the two cities at about 8,000.

While there are certain sections of the cities where Negroes live in somewhat large numbers, they may be found living in almost any community. For instance, I am stopping at the home of a colored family about a mile from the university. This family has lived here for more than 20 years, but there is not a single other family of colored people anywhere in the vicinity. Negroes of the twin cities boast two drug stores, several cafes, barber shops and beauty parlors. There is a steam laundry, owned and operated by the Gibb Brothers. This laundry, known as the J. & H. Wet Wash Laundry, is one of the largest, if not the largest wet wash laundry in the Twin Cities.

There are four doctors, three dentists, seven lawyers, one teacher in city schools, one colored police woman, two workers with the Family Welfare Society, one Y. W. C. A., one Urban League, a Phyllis Wheatley Community Center, one newspaper, "The Twin-City Herald," and 12 to 15 churches.

Social Life

Negroes for the most part own



B. F. HUBERT

They educate their children. The Minnesota law requires that parents shall send their children to school until they are 16 years of age. The 14 senior high schools and the numerous junior high schools, rated as some of America's best, offer the best possible educational advantages to colored boys and girls. When they complete their high schools, they go to the University of Minnesota, McAllister College and many other private institutions pave the way for college and university training. Large numbers of Negroes may be found in all of these schools.

This year, there were about 60 young men and women of the colored race in the University of Minnesota enrolled in the College of Arts and Sciences, the College of Education, Agriculture, Home Economics, Business, Music, Engineering, Medicine, Pharmacy, Dentistry and Law.

During the past year, there were eight graduates, one of which Helen Jackson, graduated with high honors, receiving the Phi Beta Kappa Key.

The Problem of Earning a Living The cities offer every educational advantage; colored people have every right under the law as other people. They spend their money and enjoy themselves wherever they choose to go. But the

big and vital question with every Negro here is "Where can I find a job?" Most colored people here work with the Pullman Company as porters or waiters. This is headquarters for the northwest. Quite a large number of colored is employed as clerks in the post office. But outside of these two sources of employment, it is difficult to find Negroes at work except occasionally in domestic service. We do not find them at work in the trades and industries. The success of Gibbs Brothers in the laundry business seems to indicate that Negroes would be able to make headway in certain phases of industry provided there was sufficient capital and organizing and operating ability among the group to "carry on" in business. Any business started would necessarily have to meet the keenest kind of competition.

One of the reasons for an absence of ordinary work for colored people is because normally there is a surplus of labor here. This laboring element is made up of Swedes, Norwegians and Danes who are willing to work long and do hardest kinds of labor, even in the most severe weather. Colored people as a rule do not care for this work where there will be great exposure to weather. Many of the hotels employ colored waiters and reporters, but there seems to be a tendency here to give the other fellows the job.

The lesson that Minneapolis and St. Paul offer is that Negroes must be exceptionally well qualified and willing to pay equally as much in long hours and laborious work if he is to hold his own in the North. He must organize his own forces so as to be able to carry on certain phases of business that are necessary to every community and in which he has a comparative economic advantage. In the meantime, wherever Negroes are able to earn a decent living, and are guaranteed the rights accorded to good citizens by their neighbors, whether North or South, they would do well to make doubly secure their jobs that they have by continued preparation and close application every day in the year.

Labor-1928

Occupation, Wages, etc. 20,000 OUT OF WORK IN HOUSTON

Laurence of Texas Here for Convention

Daily Worker

Harry J. Laurence, delegate from Houston, Texas, *New York* Workers (Communist) Party Nominating Convention arrived in New York yesterday. In a statement given to The DAILY WORKER, he said that the labor conditions in Houston are of the "very worst."

"In February," he said, "the City Council published a report that there were 18,000 unemployed workers in Houston. This, in all probability, means that there were several thousand more. The Longshoremen's Union, which is the biggest labor organization in the city, is controlled by the bosses. In order to enter it, a white man must pay something over \$40 and a Negro over \$80. This is a rather clear indication of the general situation in Houston."

Texas.

TEXAS.

Labor-1928

Occupation, Wages, etc. Association Helps Negroes Land Jobs

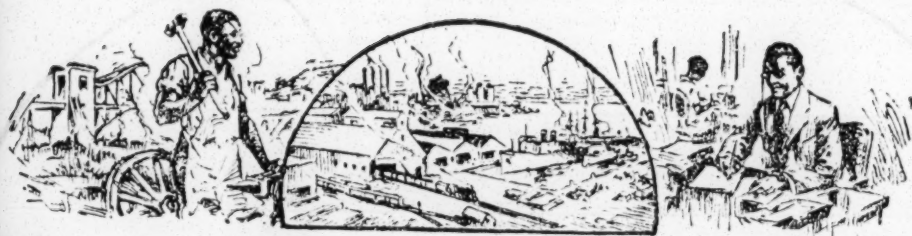
A large number of colored citizens of Houston are still out of employment, according to statement issued by C. W. Rice, president and manager of the Colored Business and Laboring Men's Association. Mr. Rice states that the records of the employment bureau, conducted by the association, show that there is an increasing demand for porters, janitors and men cooks in the city. The bureau received a good number of out-of-town calls for common laborers during the week.

Informant
Through the efforts of the employment survey committee of the association, the R. E. Houser Auto Laundry and Battery Station employed 4 colored women as helpers. Mr. Houser, in employing the women, stated that his firm was the first to employ such help this side of St. Louis.

4-7-28
The committee is still pushing its drive among the colored business and professional citizens to raise the necessary funds to continue an extensive advertising campaign among the employers in the interest of the jobless colored citizens.

The following contributions were received during the week: O. P. DeWalt, \$5; H. P. Carter, \$2; St. John Baptist Church (Broadway), \$5.73; O. K. Manning, Rev. N. C. Crain, \$1, each; amount previously reported, \$27; total, \$41.73.

Occupation, Wages, etc.



Va. And W. Va. Unemployment Crisis Hits 50,000 Miners

Ten Thousand Race Workers In One District Work One Day In Week Or Ten Days At Mere Pittance

POCAHONTAS, Va.—(Special)—With wages the lowest since the beginning of the World War and work days coming a week to ten days apart, the maintenance of some 50,000 white and black miners in the Pocahontas coal fields and the territory stretching from Bluefield, W. Va., to the Ohio river is threatened. In this section, which is controlled by the Pocahontas Fuel Company of New York, owners of 23 soft coal operations, the conditions are acute. There are 10,000 race workers in a radius of 25 miles.

From the palmy war and after war days when the lowest paid laborer received \$5.54 for eight hours of work, the poor production bug has crept in until the earnings of a coal loader fall under this amount for a day's work. To crown this low state of affairs he is fortunate to get that five or six days in a month.

Wages Now Lowest

The coal loaders, who are the only workers in the coal fields called miners, have had their envelopes shrink from the time they could work every day and load 25 to 30 cars a week at \$1.75 to \$2.00 a car. Meanwhile, the five-ton cars have remained the same size and living costs have been reduced but little.

Track workers, motormen, helpers and outside workers receive wages ranging from \$2.80 to \$4.00 daily. Handicapped with large families in most cases, living in homes with few modern conveniences save electricity, the situation has reached a crisis. Only recently have the A. and P. and other chain groceries invaded the fields and forced the coal baron-merchandise sellers to lower their prices.

Race Hardest Hit

The race workers are naturally hardest hit. At one time enjoying complete control here of the dumping tipples, many of the workers are being substituted with whites, and the foremanships are placed on a Nordic basis. With the advent of new machinery to pick slate from coal, practically one third of the men who were doing that work have

been cut off entirely. New apparatus recently installed, which employs water to do work formerly done by scores of hands, is considered the greatest blow since the companies quit the production of coke ten years ago.

Southern West Virginia

Throughout southern West Virginia the situation is the same and in

many cases worse. Even in the ununionized sections which were the scene of a state rebellion in 1921, many of the driftmouths, or mine entrances, are failing in and barges formerly employed in transporting coal to the industrial centers of the middle West are rotting in the Kanawha and Ohio rivers.

Race Operator

Pomp Wright, who died at Bluestone, W. Va., a few days ago, was one of the race coal operators who benefitted by the war. Opening his own mine and employing about a dozen men, his product was in demand as long as Europe was in turmoil. Now his operation, which produced only surface coal, is closed. His workers are scattered with hundreds of others who are either drifting to other industrial sections or waiting for conditions to grow better.

Won't Unionize

The Norfolk and Western railroad, which hauls a majority of the Virginia and West Virginia output to Norfolk, Va., is flanked with more than 300 towns and villages that have almost been reduced to absolute want. Here in Pocahontas the race population is one third of the total of 3500 white Americans, foreigners and colored. No attempts are made to unionize and most of the workers are antagonistic toward any person who suggests cooperation. They remember how the Mingo County workers were put out of company homes, forced to live in tents through the severe winters, and hounded and shot by state police and guards hired by the mine operators.

For one to obtain employment he must sign a statement that he is a member of no cooperative movement and has no intention of becoming one. Revolts against this imperial-

istic state, which has the sanction of the money controlled municipal governments and company paid police, have been met by closing every avenue of employment to the rebels.

Draw Little Money

Unlike the operators in Western Pennsylvania who advance food and clothing to the race strikebreakers, the Pocahontas company and many of the others advance credit only in exceptional cases. More and more the brass "scrip" is taking the place of currency payrolls. Miners and their families must eat and they are forced in many cases to draw these metal duebills in order to meet their needs.

Norfolk, Va., Pilot
Thursday, March 22, 1928

Negro Unemployment

From the Norfolk Journal and Guide.

That City Manager Truxtun and City Council upon the request of a group of colored citizens that the city government do what might within its power lie to relieve the local unemployment situation, moved immediately to start work as soon as possible on pending needed public improvements is a further indication of how closely our city government remains in touch with the masses of our citizens and their problems, and of the keen concern it manifests in the contentment and welfare of the people. It frankly and truthfully can be said that the government of our city is so constituted and ordered that the humblest citizen may form touch with it whenever he feels the necessity to do so, and that if the cause he represents or his claim is a meritorious one he can be assured of respectful consideration. Doubtless there is nothing more conducive of community progress than a mutual interest between the citizens in general and their government.

Also, that City Manager Truxtun and City Council named first among the public works to be started improvements to a number of streets in the colored sections totaling an expenditure of \$15,000 further affirms the accepted fact that the city government intends to carry through the items of Major Truxtun's program announced some time ago in reference to civic betterment for the colored families.

However, our unemployment elements in particular and the public in general must not be led to expect too much in the way of work to be provided through municipal undertakings. The giving out of \$15,000 in contracts will do much to improve the general situation, but employment and unemployment issue from economic factors such as supply and demand or production and overproduction operating throughout the industrial fabric of the nation and can be only slightly affected by municipal operations. It is highly commendable that our city government, though realizing this fact, has moved to do whatever it can in the circumstances, and what it has planned to do will mean much of helpfulness to a large group of our people.

John T. Clark Making Good

Members of the mechanical department of the Guide Publishing Company learned this week through their superintendent, H. C. Young, that John T. Clark, of Pittsburgh, Pa., one of the most competent members of the printers craft, nationally recognized as an expert in composition and layout and designing, who has been for some time connected with the Trust Brothers Printing Company, a large white concern in Pittsburgh, has received appointment as superintendent of another printing plant valued at not less than \$75,000.

Speaking of his appointment, Mr. Clark states, "I mention this not because I want to 'blow my own horn' but as an encouragement to young topographers who labor under the impression that opportunities are never open to them. This circumstance, however, is merely a partial reward for over 20 years of persistent work and diligent study."

GOVERNMENT TO EMPLOY ALL WHO WANT TO WORK

Farm Hands Needed On Plantations Added to Serious Shortage Of Workers

Farm Hands Needs On 10 pt.

(By Associated Negro Press)

Lake Providence, La., Sept. 19—Considerable difficulty has been encountered in carrying out flood control work in the Third District of the Southern area because of a serious shortage of labor. It is learned from Robert H. McGrimsey, Chamber of Commerce manager, the government is paying \$60 per month and board, or \$90 per month without board for Negro and Mexican labor, and several hundred laborers are badly needed by the office here, says Mr. McGrimsey, with no apparent means of supplying them. Civic bodies in several towns and cities are being appealed to in an effort to supply the much-needed labor in order that flood work may proceed. Farm hands cannot be called, for they are busy picking cotton. Headquarters of the Third District, Southern area of the United States engineers office, has been established with Associate Engineer W. M. Childs in charge. The office supervises all levee construction and re-vestment work on both sides of the Mississippi river from Washington and Issaquena county lines on the north down the river to Warrington, Miss., about twelve miles below Vicksburg.

Danville, Va., Bee
Monday, July 2, 1928

The R. J. Reynolds tobacco factory today opened its stemmery for the tobacco season offering employment to four hundred colored people and establishing a regular weekly payroll of substantial proportions. Redried tobacco will be stemmed until the new crop begins to come in. The stemmery has been idle since March 10th and news that it is reopening today is good news to many colored people.

Labor-1928

Washington.

Dissemination of News etc.

ALL COLORED BUS DRIVERS ON SEATTLE LINE

Whites and Japs Fail to Give Results — Colored Drivers Given High Praise

SEATTLE, Wash.—The North Coast Bus Transportation company of this city has experienced considerable trouble in securing careful and reliable bus drivers for their 26 parlor car busses operating between this city and San Francisco, Calif. A little more than two years ago white drivers were employed; they failed to come up to the standard required by the company and were released and Japanese drivers employed. They did not last long. The company then decided to give colored drivers an opportunity to pilot these highway ~~primaries~~ *Call*.

Eighteen months ago the company employed 10 colored drivers who operate the limited busses between Seattle and San Francisco, the local busses are piloted by white drivers. At the end of 18 months the company reports that the service rendered by the colored men is far above the highest mark attained by other drivers and the company is well satisfied with them. Proof of this is the fact that on last Saturday afternoon these ten drivers were on their way to Chicago where they are to take charge of ten new busses and drive them back to Seattle. The new busses will be added to the limited service and will be piloted by colored drivers. *Who* The line from Seattle to the Golden Gate, a distance of 940 miles, according to A. C. Lamb, who came here from Kansas City, some ten months ago, the line is one of the best in the country and expects to employ many more drivers as soon as new busses can be obtained.

The route covered by the colored boys is very popular, patrons well satisfied with their service and safety driving. No accidents have been reported since the employing of these drivers and only one has been released for any cause whatever. The new busses will begin operating March 15.

Labor - 1928

West Virginia.

Occupation, Wages, etc., Negro Labor Problem In Southern States

Editor Journal and Guide:

Negro labor in the Southern states is losing its prestige very rapidly. Not so many years ago Negroes were employed to fill positions that are being sought for by the white man of today. If the Negro is not careful he will find conditions even worse from an economic standpoint.

Ten years ago you could hardly find in the Southern states white men to take an active part in the truck driving work. It was then considered work for the Negro. There are many other occupations that white men refused.

Today we find white men engaging in the following: bootblacks, truck drivers, bus drivers (exclusive for Negro patronage), dock workers, furnace firemen, and many other jobs that Negroes engaged in solely. 3-5-28

Conditions brought about the change and it is unfortunate for the Negro because it limits his labor field. Such conditions account for the rapid Northern migration of Southern Negroes. This shows clearly that the Negro is losing the stand as an important factor in Southern labor. It is a clear case of "survival of the fittest" in my mind, and unless the Negro race holds what it now has it won't be long before the Negroes will find themselves in an economic crisis.

—BERNARD CLAUDIUS HARRISON,
West Virginia State College,
Institute, West Virginia.

THE NEGRO IN THE NORTH.

In crowded, decaying houses that once were sumptuous gray stone mansions, Chicago's Negro problem stands represented as a real and tangible thing out on South Park way. James O'Donnell Bennett found it there and told of it from the point of view of the Chicagoan anxious that his city should realize to the full its potential power of beauty.

South Park way can become one of the city's noteworthy thoroughfares, not socially—for its former dignified, residential tradition can never be recaptured—but artistically, in a utilitarian development of business houses, shops, and perhaps apartments and hotels.

South Park way has in it this latent ability. One factor alone stands in the way—the Negro.

Yet it is not the Negro's fault.

It is not the Negro himself who is the problem. It is the relation of the Negro with the white which constitutes the problem. If the question were more generally accepted as one involving both races both as to responsibility for its creation and blame for its nonsettlement, there would be more fairness and less recrimination.

It is not the Negro's fault that South Park way is run down and nondescript. The Negro came to Chicago during the war in response to the white industrialist's cry for cheap labor. He came in numbers so great that they overflowed the territory already dedicated to colored residents. And South Park way, because it was next door, because it was convenient to the Negro's place of work, and because it was in a transitory period, neither residence nor business, took up the overflow.

If there is blame to be attached to some one for what happened to South Park way, it should be apportioned among those who brought the Negro here and among those who profited by his being here. It should not attach solely to the Negro. He had to have some place to live.

The Negro, on the other hand, has to accept the fact that his presence in a hitherto white neighborhood spells the ruin of property values and perhaps community trouble. This may be social or legal injustice, but the idealist wrong of it makes it no less a fact that must be recognized.

The problem of the relations between white and black cannot approach a settlement until a frank basis of certain fundamental facts is accepted by both races. For the Negro this basis must include the above recognition of the white's resentment of intrusion. It must include the recognition of the white man's fear of miscegenation. And it must include the realization that less desirable members of the black race are, seemingly by nature, not amenable to the legal and habitual restrictions of society.

The white, for his part, must admit that the

Negro is here—here in northern cities like Chicago—is here to stay and to increase in number; that he was urged to come here and in coming served a social purpose; that he has a right to live, work, and be happy; and that a resentment at his presence which shows itself by confining him into narrow, undesirable areas makes him a less desirable citizen.

No southern racial conditions and regulations are wanted in the north for the sake of both races, yet the steady increase in northern Negro populations, with no formula for the race question yet evolved, carries such an eventuality constantly farther toward the realm of possibilities.

Perhaps such an event can be avoided by legal separation of the two races. Not segregation, though it will in fact work out as such, but separation legally applicable to the whites as well as to the blacks. It will take a readjustment of the opinions and points of view of both races before such a status can be accomplished, but anything is better than the racial antagonism which is bound to follow if the Negro populations of northern cities continue to grow without the establishment of an amicable and practical understanding.

Reister, Tenn., Herald-Courier
Sunday, April 23, 1928

The Negro In The North.

"While the Negro laborer who migrates to New York may have improved his condition he still suffers numerous handicaps. His industrial opportunities are restricted and his wages are sometimes lower than those paid to whites for doing the same grade of work. The Urban League declares that his plight 'is still one of the tragedies of our social and economic system.' There is need of co-operation on the part of the leaders of both races to see that he gets a better opportunity.—New York World.

Twenty years ago less than 2 per cent of the population of New York was Negro, while today the proportion is 4 per cent. The Urban League gives out figures showing that the colored population of that city is larger than the colored population of Baltimore and New Orleans combined, but New York City is several times larger than the cities of Baltimore and New Orleans combined.

In New York the Negro's industrial opportunities are restricted, which means that in seeking employment his color counts against him. When he finds employment, his wages are sometimes—probably usually—lower than those paid to whites for the same work. One wonders what kind of a story the Urban League would have to tell if New York had as many Negroes, in proportion to population, as has Baltimore or New Orleans.

It is to be doubted that Negroes who have migrated to New York have actually improved

their condition. Some of them or many of them may make higher wages than they made in the South, but they must pay more for the necessities of life. And what is true of New York in this respect probably is true of other Northern and Eastern communities.

Dire Prophecy Which Drove Negroes From City Recalled

A Quarter Century Ago Negro "Prophetess" Predicted Pine Bluff Was About to Be "Wiped Off Map" and a General Exodus Followed.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., May 24.—Twenty-five years ago today Pine Bluff was witnessing an exodus which nearly depopulated the city of negroes, and the nation in general was anxiously awaiting the outcome of the prediction of a self-styled negro "prophetess" who several days before predicted that the city would be wiped from the map. The woman was Ellen Burnett Jefferson, a religious zealot, who declared that she had been instructed by God to warn all of her friends, both white and negro, to get within six miles of Pine Bluff as on May 23 at 6 o'clock he was going to "wipe the town off the map with a dire calamity."

On May 17, 1903, her prophecy became prominent as negroes began leaving. Within three days the sawmills had shut down, cooks had deserted their employers, and the city was almost in a panic. Negroes, and even white people, were selling their belongings for enough money to leave town. Insurance men were reaping fortunes insuring homes and other property against fire, storm, tornado, flood and any other thing on which insurance was available.

The negro's prediction was aided by some practical joker, whose name has not yet been revealed. The negro woman had predicted that the sign of the approaching calamity would be a white dove, which would light on the minute hand of the courthouse clock. One night the joker climbed the courthouse tower and tied a white dove to the minute hand. When the lights were turned on the clock, the dove became visible. This excited more people into the idea of leaving.

On the night of May 22 a mass

meeting was held at the courthouse and leaders, negroes and whites, urged the people to be calm and not to leave. By May 24 it was estimated that 6,000 persons had left Pine Bluff.

Roads leading out of Pine Bluff in all directions were filled with people leaving, some carrying their possessions in wagons, others carrying them on their back, and others taking only a few treasures in sacks.

Then came the final day. The Pine Bluff Graphic, then an afternoon paper, went to press at 5 o'clock, declaring that if any calamity befell the city it would immediately issue an extra. Sheriff James Gould carried a notice in the paper ordering the county officers out to assist in patrolling the city if anything did happen. And in other parts of the world people awaited anxiously to see what would happen.

At 5:30 the skies darkened, and rain came down in torrents. Lightning frightened the citizenry, and thunder added to their bewilderment. But then everything cleared off, and the newspapers the next day announced that "Pine Bluff is still on the map."

Ellen Burnett Jefferson, who had been taken to Little Rock a few days before, never returned to Pine Bluff.

Until this day there are many who refuse to believe other than that the negro woman had been warned in some way of an impending tragedy, for on the day Pine Bluff was predicted to be destroyed, a storm swept the Kansas valley, killing 500 people, destroying thousands of homes and causing huge property damage. On the same day a tornado swept Gainesville, Ga., killing many people.

HUNDREDS ARE ON WAY SOUTH

Illinois Central Excursion Train Brings Host of North Negroes.

Twenty-two cars, comprising an Illinois Central excursion train en route to New Orleans, of which seventeen were crowded to capacity with negroes destined for places in Mississippi and Louisiana, passed through here today at 11 o'clock, an hour and twenty minutes behind schedule.

Two engines were required to pull the tremendous load. The business of attending to 1031 unruly passengers was entrusted to one of the largest train crews ever put on a train through this section. Besides the two engines there were two baggage cars "stuffed" with a profusion of dusty, sweating, black baggage. Three cars in the rear accommodated the white people of the excursion.

About 100 of the negroes got off in Clarksdale. The same number reached their destination in Tutwiler, Greenwood, Jackson, McComb, Brookhaven and Hammond. Only 300 or more go through to New Orleans. Of the 576 who bought tickets to New Orleans, about 300 are whites.

Life in the north does not seem to have made any material change in the moral tendencies of the blacks. One of the baggage cars was provided with negro orchestras and a dance continued night and day after leaving Chicago. Against the wall of the other car was a regular dice table and cries of "Ho 'natch'l" and "Pass babies" were heard by passersby. One or two earving matches were held and the participants sliced and jabbed with all the vim and vigor of the proverbial southern darkie.

The train was a veritable beehive of life. Tall negroes, short negroes, brown negroes, black negroes, fat negroes, slim negroes, rich negroes, poor negroes, black preachers, black eard-sharks, good negroes, and bad negroes, in fact every imaginable sort of negro jabbered and pushed here and there through the crowded cars. Negroes, as negroes have the habit of doing, hung from windows, crouched in steps, sat on the tracks near the train, yelled at each other from one car to the other, and in general imitated a bunch of liberated children on a holiday.

After a twenty-minute stay the "city on wheels" lumbered down the track—New Orleans bound.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE

Negro migration northward within the last few years has seriously handicapped the business of the South, especially that of the farmers. Thousands of Mississippi acres are today lying idle because field hands yielded to the lure of Chicago, St. Louis, New York and other large cities across the Mason and Dixon Line. Labor agents came down to paint glowing tales of financial success and social equality to a simple, trusting people. The hegira began.

But all is not gold that glitters, as the negroes have discovered. Many of them returned home discouraged and disillusioned, glad to be back with their white folks again. Some of the most level-headed and prominent of negro leaders lifted up their voices to urge the negro to stay in the South for his own good.

The changing tide will reach something of crest-like height when southern negroes demonstrate the advantages of the South to their Northern colored brethren at the National Industrial Association which meets in Memphis for a three-day session beginning October 3. This demonstration will throw into clear relief the greater opportunities awaiting negroes on Southern farms as opposed to the more or less doubtful advantages of industrial centers. Automobile trips into the cotton-growing sections of Arkansas and Mississippi and to other agricultural centers in these states will furnish the high light of the convention.

We need negro labor in the South. We understand them as a race of people. We have a warm place in our hearts for them. We know how to dwell in peace and harmony with them. True, some conditions existing among the colored population are not as they should be. But each year finds us making progress. Recently, numerous striking evidences of the co-operation existing between the white people and the black of the South on a program for better health, a decrease in crime, elevation of morals, and higher standards of living, indicate the need each of the other and the desire to dwell together in peace, harmony and prosperity below the Mason and Dixon Line.

Labor - 1928

Migration Movement.

Dawson, Ga. News

lina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee and Kentucky, and 99 per cent in other states.

EXODUS OF NEGROES FROM FARM STATES

BLACK MAN NO LONGER REMAINS WHERE SLAVERY LEFT HIM. FIGURES.

NEGROES GO "NAWTH"

From many sources we gather information that the negroes of this country are finding remunerative employ-

ment in the north and east, and more particularly in the industrial sections.

The 1925 farm census shows that more than twice as many negroes as whites quit farming in the period between 1920 and 1925 in this country. And yet there seems to be no dearth of farm labor.

It pleases us no little to find the negro making himself a citizen of the whole country. When he does that task well enough there will be no more negro problems. Those who are going elsewhere are finding employment remunerative enough to take care of the situation everywhere. Where they are crowded into any one section or any one vocation, there can be no healthful wage scale. In competition with itself labor sells itself at a price below living cost.

And then we like the idea of migration because it will force other sections to take such care of their negroes as will keep them from intermeddling in the south. Sentimentalists will stop listening to false reports about the negro and the white southerner's treatment when said sentimentalist has his own quota of negro population to know and understand. We shall hear less and less of the term "negro problem."

Discussing the migration of the negro to other sections, Editor Clarence Poe of the Progressive Farmer has this to say:

"Unquestionably one of the most important factors influencing Negro migration from the South has been our new national immigration laws. Now that immigration from Southern Europe has been largely stopped, Northern mines, shops, railroads, construction forces, etc., are calling for negro labor and offering it more than it can possibly make in "crop lien, time prices" tenant farming.

Furthermore the diffusion of negroes among various industries is indicated by the racial history, for there is the negro race to suggest that is is nothing in the history or evolution of especially devoted to agriculture for thousands of years. The culture of fields for a sole occupation of a great part of the white race has been the rule for ages. On the other hand, the colored race in Africa, like our native American Indians, appear to have been primarily hunters, fishers, and tribal warriors with only a very secondary interest in farming.

"Slavery therefore produced an artificial, unnatural, and hence probably temporary situation when it forced practically all American negroes into farm work, regardless of personal attributes, aptitudes or inclinations. Like the Italians and Hebrews, the negroes are also naturally gregarious; for thousands of years they have lived in groups or villages, and they work best and are happier when working together in considerable numbers--another reason why industrial work appeals so strongly to them.

"All in all, the scattering of the negroes not only into all sections but into all occupations appears to be a natural movement, and must be expected to go on for many years. In this connection we find the statement in an exchange that from 1910 to 1920, less than 1 percent of the country's gain,

in negro population occurred in the nine old Southern states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee and Kentucky and 99 percent in other states."

HERALD

TREND OF NEGRO POPULATION

In 25 years, or from 1900 to 1925, over 2,000,000 negroes have moved from the country to cities. This shift of population is general wherever negroes live. They have followed the example of the rural white population in the trek away from the soil, and as a result there is another real problem developing. Dr. T. J. Woofter of the University of North Carolina, has just completed a study covering sixteen typical American cities, north and south, being the first survey of the subject of national scope ever made. The report of his study has just been issued in pamphlet form under the title of "Negro Problems in Cities." Not only does it treat of the shift of negro population but also of the resultant problems of friction, congestion, segregation, exploitation, schools, recreation and delinquency.

Readers of newspapers will be surprised to learn that contrary to popular opinion, a little more than half of the 2,100,000 negro migrants stopped in southern cities, though the percentage of gain in northern cities was much heavier. Because of this shift and influx to cities from rural communities there is over-crowding and congestion in negro districts of all cities with a large colored population. In New York city negro population showed a density of 336 to the acre as against 22 in Winston-Salem. In eleven tenement houses in Philadelphia 175 families were found living in 354 rooms. The consequence of this over-crowding is an abnormally high death rate, particularly from tuberculosis, pneumonia and diseases of infants.

It would seem from the foregoing that the negro population of the country is adjusting itself or "flattening out" at the expense of the negro. He has felt the urge cityward like the people of the white race. But the difference is that the negro suffers the more for the reason that he does not find the same opportunities in his new environment. He finds himself herded and restricted no matter where he goes away from his natural habitat, the soil, and so suffers physically and morally. He dies of disease and while crime takes a heavy toll

This newspaper has noted from month to month in this city and county that the death rate in the country is perceptibly lower than the city. While the birthrate in the city is larger than in the country, infant mortality is not the gain. It is appalling high and what we here must be true under the same circumstances elsewhere. The only advantage the negro has derived from this notable shift from country to city revealed by Dr. Woofter's exhaustive investigations is a material increase in home ownership. The slum population remains static while that of the home-owning sections has been increasing. Students of this subject and that of the negro in general will find much to interest them in the report of the survey.

Labors - 1928

Migration Movement.

Darson, Geo. S.

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When the period of debilitation hit ment in the north and east, and more

American agriculture in 1920 there particularly in the industrial sections. result would be to drive a larger pro-The 1925 farm census shows that more portion of whites than negroes off the farms and to that extent curtail the predominance of white farmers in the quit farming in the period between rural south. As a matter of fact, how- ever, the 1925 farm census shows that 1920 and 1925 in this country. And yet in the five years, 1920-25, more than twice as large a proportion of negroes as whites quit farming, writes Clarence Poe, editor of the Progressive Farmer.

The farm population for the two races in this country is reported as follows: White, January 1, 1920, 26,313,654; January 1, 1925, 24,474,815, decrease 7 per cent. Colored, January 1, 1920, 5,300,615; January 1, 1925, 4,506,886, decrease 15 per cent.

Unquestionably one of the most important factors influencing negro migration from the south has been our new national immigration laws. Now that immigration from southern Europe has been largely stopped, construction forces, etc., are calling for negro labor and offering it more than it can possibly make in "crop lien, time prices" tenant farming.

Furthermore, the diffusion of negroes among various industries is indicated by their racial history. For there is nothing in the history of evolution of the negro race to suggest that it is especially devoted to agricultural pursuits. A great proportion of the Anglo-Saxon and Teutonic races have specialized in agriculture for thousands of years. The culture of fields as a sole occupation of a great part of the white race has been the rule for ages. On the other hand the colored races in Africa, like our native American Indians, appear to have been primarily hunters, fishers and tribal warriors with only a very secondary interest in farming.

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LOOKING AND LISTENING

BY SAM W. SMALL

Convincing Facts That Throw Light on the Northward Negro Migration.



One of the recurrent subjects of discussion that stirs my gall to indignation is the harping upon the sad and downtrodden condition of the negro in the south. The public letter sections of many northern newspapers and the pages of some popular magazines printed in the east, are frequently injected with deplores of the hard lot of the southern negroes and the malefactions practiced upon them by the heartless and un-Christian white people among whom they live and labor in conditions worse even than those of Georgia.

For one I am tired and outraged by these screeds of slander. They grossly exaggerate the miseries of life in the south, and they do not intentionally misrepresent them. There is no man in the country to whom I refer in the desire to see the negroes among us enjoy a prosperity and contentment. Why should any honest, humane person wish otherwise?

The Latest Case of Offense.

In the March issue of the magazine called "Plain Talk" is printed an article by Howard Snyder, who, if I mistake not, lives in Mississippi, conducts a cotton farm, and has more than once before found a place in the magazines for his comments upon negro life in the south.

The picture of the vagarious and dependent lives of tenant farmers in the cotton one and only crop belt, whether they are cash-renters or share-croppers, is mainly true and a quite regrettable one. But, while Mr. Snyder correctly describes the conditions which produce the picture, he suggests no practical and sovereign remedy for them. In that he fails to justify his disheartening revelations.

The inferences from them, however, are that whatever we need in the southern cotton belt is an always reliable crop season, high prices for the staple every year, A-1 living houses, schools and churches for the negroes, with the minimum \$2.87 per day wages for their labor that is reported from the industrial areas of the north. With those things furnished we can hope to hold our negro population in the south!

Some Very Interesting facts.

Any one reading the Snyder article in "Plain Talk" would become obsessed with the conviction that there has been a tremendous and decimating migration of negroes from the south to the north in recent years.

But what are the cold facts?

Mr. Snyder says "a crowd so vast that it constitutes 35 per cent of our population has gotten started

But I am the least of those who think that oratorical preachers and abnormal altruists, who think it their divine function to operate "interracial conferences" and "congresses to promote racial justice," are going to bring about a "black and white" millennium in the south.

The straight-going, industrious negro has nothing to fear from the southern people. Too many of them are proving that daily to make the lot of such a problem in our southern civilization. The proof is that few of such are "starting north."

Mr. Snyder concludes his article by suggesting that the southern people are all wrong in trying to "keep the nigger down" and "let's stop being stupid."

My serious advice to all the Snyders is to "quit being silly!"

Montezuma, Ga., The ...

6/19/28

northward—who knows where it will stop?"

He does not tell us how he gets that amazing percentage. If it is a true estimate, it means that 3,000,000 negroes in 12 southern states have "gotten started northward!"

Why, it is wild and silly stuff!

The census reports covering 1910 to 1920, which period included all the commotions and population shiftings of the world war era, show that in that decade there were decreases of the negro population in only two states of the south, Alabama and Mississippi. Mr. Snyder lives in "darkest Mississippi" and probably made his figures there.

Where the Negroes Increased.

Just to show the true state of the case according to the census, here are the true figures for 1910-1920:

Georgia—Negroes increased	29,378
Whites increased	257,312
South Carolina—Negroes increased	28,876
Whites increased	139,377
North Carolina—Negroes increased	65,561
Whites increased	283,268
Virginia—Negroes increased	18,921
Whites increased	228,100
Alabama—Negroes decreased	7,636
Whites increased	218,206
Mississippi—Negroes decreased	74,008
Whites increased	67,809

The total increases of population in the southern states since 1920 to July 1, 1927, were as follows:

Alabama, 191,000; Arkansas, 161,642; Florida, 383,414; Georgia, 260,400; Kentucky, 114,844; Louisiana, 128,173; Mississippi, no census estimate; North Carolina, 319,700; South Carolina, 152,600; Tennessee, 139,230; Texas, 694,286; Virginia, 224,062; Oklahoma, 349,600. Those figures do not argue that we in the south are losing seriously by negro migration to the north.

The Tide Is Strongly Our Way.

On the contrary, if we take only the available official figures for the latest year, that is from July 1, 1926, to July 1, 1927, we get the following interesting facts:

In that year Georgia's net gain of population was 32,000 in round number; Alabama, 23,000; Arkansas, 20,000; Florida, 46,000; South Carolina, 19,000; North Carolina, 39,000; Virginia, 17,500; Tennessee, 18,000; Texas, 84,000; and Oklahoma, 55,000 with no estimate given for Mississippi.

But it is officially stated that the death rate is lower and the birth rate higher in Mississippi, and unless "at God's chillun's got wings" in that state and are flying to the north as soon as fledged, we are well authorized to believe that Mississippi has also increased her population since 1920.

Besides many who moved from Mississippi in other years went into other southern states, and not to the states of the north.

A Good Time to Be Fair.

Least of any man am I to claim that all life, and especially that of many thriftless negroes, is ideal in the south.

Mr. Arthur Rapier, Secretary of the Southern Inter-racial Commission, has recently been in Montezuma and Macon county in the interest of a survey which he is making of the living condition of the negroes of the South. Mr. Rapier stated that he had come to Macon county because the commission had learned from statistics of the Census Department of the United States government and of the Department of Labor that over a period of 15 years, from 1910 to 1925, Macon county had lost the smallest per cent of negroes of any county in Georgia and possibly of any in the black belt. The loss in Macon county during this period was 5 per cent, while the highest loss in a Georgia county was 60 per cent. It is the purpose of the Commission to examine conditions bearing on the life of the negroes in this county and to determine the reasons for their remaining here while so many of their race have left other sections.

TELEGRAPH
ALTON, ILL.

Negro Migration

Conclusions reached after a study of school population figures in Alton as to the increase in negro population are confirmed by statistics of the Bureau of the Census on membership in negro churches of Illinois. In ten years—from 1916 to 1926—membership in negro churches increased from 49,633 to 137,131, almost 300 percent. The negro population of the state has been trebled by the influx from negroes from the South.

The migration is shown to be from southern states, since those below the Mason-Dixon line have lost in negro population in the same proportion that northern states have gained. During the war, and shortly thereafter, it was known that, because of the shortage of labor, due to the almost complete cutting off of European immigration, hordes of negroes were moving from the South to the North. Government agencies have

attempted to estimate the importance of this migration but were unable to do so, there being no accurate data available.

The negroes have come to the North where urban wages are greater than those in the rural communities of the South. How serious this will be for the South, and what effect it will have on the "labor market" of the northern states, is a point not yet determined, but it would seem that, unmistakably, there has been another "break" in the "solid South."

EVERY EVENING
WILMINGTON, DEL.

SEP 5 1928

NEGROES RETURNING SOUTH.

Negroes lured from the South on offers of bigger wage and better working conditions in the North are backtracking towards the old homeland, according to news dispatches detailing the causes. The migratory folks who were induced to pull up stakes "down where the corn and the cotton grow" have discovered that the increased pay does not mean any more actual money at the end of the week, nor the comforts they find in the old South, where they have their homes and gardens and were taking up land and becoming independent farmers.

They miss their old neighbors—white and black—and find themselves without congenial fellowship in the large cities. They are acquiring a sophistication that may prove a liability or an asset.

The South, with its balmy winters, where people may live in the open much of the year, after all is best suited to the Negroes' convenience and health and from a little patch of ground he may almost supply his table.

In the north he finds rents absorb most of his earnings, while the food prices compel him to turn from luxuries that are abundant and at his hand in the South, and a large part of his earnings go for fuel in winter. Intervals of enforced idleness also eat greedily into whatever store of savings he has set aside, but most of all he is away from his own people, where he is best understood.

The South needs the Negro. There are no other workers who can take his place in the cotton field or elsewhere under the broiling sun. He is an invaluable asset to the plantation owner, and he is or was fast coming to be the owner of his home and a farm plot adjacent.

Most of them—especially the elders of the race—have found the promises of richer rewards for labor are false when the high cost of mere existence in the large northern cities is considered, and there will be rejoicing along their way as they trek southward, where they will have a cordial welcome for the awakening of the upper south will afford all opportunities for work and living back home.

The migration to the north, reported now well halted, cannot be said to have been such a success as the Negroes themselves had anticipated, and after a few years' trial it is said they are happily turning back—at least those who earn their "bread by the sweat of their

brow" are giving up the uncongenial northern cities for their dear old Southland.

Labor-1928

Peonage

'Horror Isle,' Near Memphis, Is Scene Of Horrible Slavery Where 400 Negro Men and Women Suffered Revenue Officers, Seeking Illicit Whiskey Still, Find Nest of Gangsters Holding Victims In Terrible Jeopardy

Memphis, Tenn.—The astounding disclosure that 400 Negro men and women were kept in virtual slavery by a gang of illicit whiskey makers on Isle 34, twenty-five miles above here on the Mississippi, followed attempts by revenue cutters to reach the island for the purpose of arresting the gang for liquor violation.

Two brothers, Sam and A. D. Fraley, were arrested, six members of their gang are in the Memphis jail, and half-clothed and half-starved men and women are being brought from the island to testify against them.

It is charged that the Fraleys were making \$10,000 gallons of bad rum every week, and that the 400 Negroes were forced by the most cruel abuse to operate the stills. The men were killed and beaten, at least four murders being charged against them, and the women were ravished and abused.

Dynamited Revenue Boats.

So desperate were the men in their resistance of government invasions, that dry agents were kept off the island by the dynamiting of government vessels which approached the spot. Sentries gave warning of the nearing vessel, and as soon as anchors were dropped, the gangsters would explode a charge of dynamite so shrewdly as to cause the ship's officers to think the explosions were due to defective engines.

The eight men now under arrest are to have a preliminary hearing on Friday before Commissioner Lester Brenner. From their cells, the prisoners have sent out threats against the lives of Attorney Gen-

eral Sam Campbell, two deputy sheriffs and a constable. These threats will be added to the charges already laid against the gangsters.

Known As "Horror Isle."

"Horror Isle," as the spot has become known, was visited by Department of Justice men, disguised as Negro laborers, and they are reported to have located a gruesome graveyard in which the gang's victims were buried, hidden away in tropical underbrush.

The failure of a party of raiders to return to Memphis up to a late hour Monday night, although they were due to return by noon, is causing the gravest apprehension. The fact that ships have been dynamited without regard to human life leads officers to believe that if other members of the gang succeed in ambushing the revenue men, the killing of the officers would almost certainly follow.

The principal government witnesses are a colored woman, Mary Burt, and her husband, who will testify that they were held captive for a year, forced to do the Fraley's biddings. All the Negro witnesses are being carefully and securely guarded to protect them from the gang's reprisals.

Another "Horror Isle."

An escaped colored man has brought to Memphis tidings which show that the gangsters controlled other islands, holding sway over 90 per cent of the booze peddled in the Mississippi Valley. The body of another suspected informer of the Federal agents was found floating down the Memphis waterfront Tuesday, grim reminder of seven other colored men who tried to supply information to the officers.

The missing raiding force has escaped the fate of the other vessels which were dynamited, but could not penetrate to Island 34 until the gigantic still had been destroyed. The island is owned by Sam and A. D. Fraley, the brothers who were arrested, and who are each out on two bonds of \$5,000 each.

"SLAVES" FLOOD DIXIE IN RUM

Escaped Couple Tells Of Four Killings; Mississippi Island Owners Held

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 23.—On a little isle of horror, nestling on the breast of the Mississippi 25 miles above here, 400 colored peons have been held in slavery for years, forced to make rum enough to flood the South with 10,000 gallons weekly.

Four murders and countless beatings have been the means by which the blackbirders cowed their 400 slaves into submission in the island's jungled swamps.

These were the charges contained in an amazing tale of lust, death, brutality and wholesale rum-running told by Department of Justice of-

Mississippi

ficials who investigated.

Workers Unclothed

They describe the 400 persons, enslaved by the rule of the gun and the whip, as semi-savage because of their terrible condition. They declare that 150 of them are women, nude or nearly nude.

As a result of the investigation, two brothers, Sam and A. D. Fraley, were arraigned here Thursday on charges of enforcing slavery and violating the prohibition amendment.

These men, according to the Department of Justice, have been the overlords of this terrifying rum kingdom.

Beaten to Death

The investigation was started last Monday, when two elderly and panic-stricken colored persons, Marcus Burt and his wife, Mary, came to the local prohibition office and detailed the foregoing charges to Director Alvin J. Howe.

Both had been held in slavery, they said, for over a year. They succeeded in getting off the island by smuggling themselves aboard a rum-running boat when it picked up its weekly cargo. They made good their escape by dropping over the side of the craft as it sped down the river at night. They swam to the Tennessee shore.

Fear, they swore, had made them engage in the island's whisky traffic and their overlords did not hesitate to enforce their mandates with brutal beatings whenever their orders were questioned or slothfully carried out.

24-Hour Watch

The couple gave the names of four men they said they saw beaten to death and offered to lead the authorities to the unmarked graves in the island's jungle swamps.

Howe at first believed the charges were only the product of unbalanced minds. But a check of his files showed that Isle 34 had long been under suspicion as a bootlegging rendezvous. Because of its isolated position, however, prohibition agents never had been able to obtain evidence.

The Burts explained this by pointing out that the island, isolated as it is, could not be approached without the knowledge of the inhabitants. The bootleggers, they insisted, maintain lookouts on 24-hour duty, and whenever a strange boat heads for the island all distilling is stopped and the plants are cleverly masked.

The records further showed that the island is controlled by two brothers, the Fraleys.

Howe sent his men to the island and on their return obtained a warrant charging Sam with violation of the Volstead law. He also notified the Department of Justice and the

sent investigators to the island.

Howe Removed

Last Wednesday Sam was notified he was wanted. He appeared in Memphis, was arraigned before a United States commissioner, denied the charges and was admitted to bail.

The next day Howe was transferred from Memphis and sent to Louisville, Ky. His superiors refused to admit his transfer had been decreed by political power.

It was also learned that the agents found the island folk living unclothed and in "indescribable conditions." Further to support the charge that all moral bounds on the island are down, they quote the Burt complaint:

"There is one white overseer on that island who maintains a family on the south end and a family on the north end, and although the island is only six miles long, he is holding an ignorant 14-year-old girl in bondage in the center of the island."

Ark. Peonage Boss Must Pay Victim

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 16.—A federal jury awarded J. H. Coburn, of Crawfordsville, Ark., a verdict of \$500 in a breach of contract case against Adam Jett Memphis realtor, after deliberating less than an hour.

In the suit the plaintiff, a tenant farmer, claimed that in July 1927, the defendant broke a written contract previously signed for lease of 100 acres on a West Memphis, Ark., plantation and gave him the alternative of working as a day laborer at \$1.50 a day, or leave the crop and be disposed of his share. Prior to this, monthly payments of \$100 were to be paid to the plaintiff, according to the complaint. The plaintiff further alleged that entire proceeds of the cotton crop was taken over by the defendant.

SLAVERY CHARGED TO TWO PLANTERS

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 14.—A. D. and Sam Fraley, planters, were arrested Tuesday on warrants charging peonage when they appeared at the Federal Building here to answer to a liquor charge and announcement was made that further investigation would be made of sensational allegations made by a Negro tenant farmer as to conditions on "Island 34" in the Mississippi River, where the two men operate a plantation.

Each furnished bond of \$1,000 on

the peonage charge. Their hearing was set for Aug. 24.

The colored man, among other things, is said to have told officers that "share croppers" on the island were held in virtual slavery, required to participate in liquor dealings, threatened and furnished with only scant rations and clothing.

Workers Toil Half Naked On Mississippi Island

U. S. Department Of Justice Agents Charge
Whites With Peonage

MEMPHIS, Tenn., (ANP.) — Sam Fraley and his brother, A. D. Fraley, who live on Island No. 34, one of a group of Mississippi river islands near Memphis, have been arrested and are being held under \$1,000 bond on peonage charges.

Murder, sordid and virtual starvation of colored workers on the island are allegations which department of justice agents and prohibition officers are now investigating.

If information given federal authorities is true, four murders have occurred on the island since March because the victims refused to participate in the illegal liquor dealings of the Fraleys. The Fraleys own 2,700 acres of the island. In the peonage case they are accused of holding Marcus Burt and his wife, Mary, on the island for more than a year against their will.

Living and working conditions on the island, according to information in possession of government agents, are almost unbelievably sordid with share croppers forced to work half-naked and given only the barest necessities of life.

Charge 2 Brothers With Holding Six Whites as Peons

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Sept. 19 — (ANP) — B. V. Hill and Henry Hill, farmers living seven miles east of Tunica, Miss., were brought to Clarksdale, Saturday following their arrest by C. E. Rivers, deputy United States Marshall on affidavits alleging that the Hill brothers were holding Mrs. Zilla Gaff and five small children in a state of peonage. The men made no statement as to their guilt or innocence. They made bond for \$2,000 in each case before Mrs. Celia Cook Davis, United States Commissioner at Clarksdale, and their preliminary hearings were set for Monday, Sept. 17. The Hill brothers own approximately one hundred acres in Tunica County. Officers said they were forcing the woman, who is white, to farm the land. The

charge of peonage carries a maximum sentence of \$5,000 fine, five years in federal jail, or both. The preliminary bond of \$2,000 is the lowest for peonage offense ever set by the commissioner at Clarksdale.

FARMERS CHARGED WITH HOLDING WHITE WOMAN AND CHILDREN AS PEONS

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Sept. 19 — B. V. Hill and Henry Hill, farmers living seven miles east of Tunica, Miss., were brought to Clarksdale Saturday following their arrest by C. E. Rivers, deputy United States Marshall, on affidavits alleging that the Hill brothers were holding Mrs. Zilla Gaff and five small children in a state of peonage. The men made no statement as to their guilt and innocence. They made bond for \$2,000 in each case before Mrs. Celia Cook Davis, United States Commissioner at Clarksdale, and their preliminary hearings were set for Monday, September 17. The Hill brothers own approximately one hundred acres of land in Tunica County. Officers said they were forcing the woman, who is white, to farm the land. The charge of peonage carries a maximum sentence of \$5,000 fine, five years in federal jail, or both. The preliminary bond of \$2,000 is the lowest for peonage offense ever set by the commissioner at Clarksdale.

PEONAGE AGAIN

On Island No. 34 in the Mississippi River about 100 miles north of Memphis it has been discovered that there exists a kingdom where the most sordid life is the lot of its subjects. Information in regards to its existence and its condition was brought to civilization by escapes who had gained their freedom by stowing themselves away in a rum runner and swimming ashore at a convenient place.

There are other spots like this in the South where peonage exists. They are not on any island, nor are they cut off by any natural barriers. They are relics of an institution supposed to have been abolished. They are the results of widespread efforts in the South to evade the full bestowal of constitutional rights on the former slave and his progeny. Their existence has been inspired by the denial of common justice to the ignorant Negro because he is without the protection of the law and for that reason they are in plain view and safe until now and then they are discovered through the escape of some of their victims.

A gesture is made as though the perpetrators of these crimes would be punished and the matter ends. It will be interesting to watch the outcome in this matter and discover the attitude toward investigating peonage as compared with the attitude toward investigating corruption in bartering public office in the South. In the first case, those responsible for peonage may escape adequate punishment, while in the latter the investigation must bring results compatible with the needs for any means of replacing or suppressing the political influence of the Negro in the South.

There seems to be only one kind of corruption in the South—the kind that promises or appears to give Negroes citizenship rights and civic opportunities.

ELDERLY NEGROES HELD AS SLAVES

Forced to Toil for
Bootleggers

(By a Worker Correspondent)
MEMPHIS, Tenn., (By Mail).— Appearing at the prohibition office here before Director Alvin J. Howe, Marcus and Mary Burt, an elderly couple, told a sensational story of an island in the Mississippi River, 69 miles from here, in which more than 500 negroes were held as slaves, forced to work for a group of Caucasian bootleggers, and of the beating to death of four enslaved inhabitants who displeased the island's masters.

The Burts had been in slavery for a year, they said, and escaped by smuggling themselves in a rum running boat, then dropping into the river in the night and swimming to the Tennessee shore, after which they made their way to Memphis.

Hold All as Peons.

The couple told officials here that the inhabitants of the island had been reduced to a half savage state by the bootleggers. They were forced to manufacture liquor, the output of which amounted to approximately 10,000 gallons a week.

Beatings were numerous, they said, and offered to pilot officials to four unmarked graves on the island where the bodies of men beaten to death had been buried.

Labor - 1928

Peonage YOUTH HELD AS PEON FOR SEVEN YEARS

Horrible Story Is Told by Sufferer

By WARREN BROWN

Slavery in modern dress existing in Texas became known this week when Tobe Leland Ellis, 26 years old, arrived here and told an almost unbelievable story to a representative of The Chicago Defender.

For seven years Ellis was held in captivity, worked and beaten into submission by white farmers. Like the Africans that were brought to America in the early 1600s this young man was chained and beaten to prevent his escape.

Perhaps the most heart-breaking torture that was experienced, as related by the young man, was on an occasion when one of the white farmers had misplaced his revolver and accused Ellis of stealing it. To punish Ellis for the alleged offense four farmers stripped him of his clothes, saturated his body with turpentine and then administered heavy blows with clubs and leather straps.

Following this episode, Ellis was driven to an open field and forced to dig a grave in which he was to have been buried. Plans that were made to stand Ellis up as a target and bury him when he fell were upset.

Events leading up to the beginning of this account of virtual slavery read something like fiction. A circus made its annual visit to Little Rock, Ark., which was Tobe's home. He was only 19 years old and was yearning for adventure. Consequently, he succumbed to the lure of following the caravan of animals and freaks and ran away from home.

Tobe Becomes Stranded

By the time that the circus arrived at Tatum, Tex., Tobe's ambition to be a big showman had retreated to other things. He wanted to go back home. Being stranded, he sought employment on the plantation owned by a man named Monnie Langston, he said.

Langston made a very unusual offer and Tobe gladly accepted his terms. These promises were soap bubbles, for this was the beginning of four years of horrible torture. Slavery that outrivaled the life of the English serf was experienced by the youth.

At nights Langston would chain him to a bed in order to prevent him

from leaving the house, the young man said. During the day the southern gentleman would guard him with a shotgun as he toiled in the fields. When the master became angered he gave vent to his feelings by beating Tobe.

It happened that a brother-in-law of Langston's was in need of extra help for two weeks on his plantation and Langston decided to allow him to use Tobe. It was from this place that Tobe was able to escape and finally land at Pine Hill, Tex.

At Pine Hill he became the farm servant of a Garfield Hillin. Hillin operated a place much the same as Langston's, he explained. After working for Hillin for nearly two years for nothing Tobe was faced with a bill for \$1,175 from the farmer for the use of his mules and other properties which were used to cultivate Hillin's products.

The cruel, merciless and tragic treatment that Tobe had to suffer softened the heart of a white man who came in contact with the Hillin property. He smuggled a letter which Tobe had addressed to his father. It was a request for railroad fare.

Fearing that plans to rescue Tobe would be foiled, the senior Ellis sent the railroad ticket to a junction station nearly 100 miles away from Pine Hill. For several days Tobe walked until he arrived at the specified station. By rail he went to Little Rock and from there he was rushed here, where he expects to make his home with his parents.

Tennessee

Labor:
Unions Strikes, etc.

See Also: Discrimination.

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Labor-1928

Unions, Strikes, etc

AFRICAN POLICE TRAMPLE NEGRO DEMONSTRATORS

Arrest Two Unionists At Capetown

CAPETOWN, South Africa, June 1. — Government police yesterday charged a procession of several hundred Negro workers carrying banners which called to the South African Negroes to end their slavery. Many were seriously injured. Two arrests were made after the charge.

The police raid followed the procession of members of the Independent Negro Workers' Union which was parading thru Capetown preceded by their organization band. Many of the demonstrators carried flags and placards with such inscriptions as "African Arise!" "Away with Slavery!" and others.

Along the line of march many South African nationals booed and attempted to interfere with the marching Negro workers. A number of stones and other missiles were flung. Then the police made their charge in beating them with their clubs. The exact number of those injured is not known as many fled down the side streets to escape the horses' hoofs.

Feeling among Negro and white workers here is intense as a result of the police attack and the authorities are understood to be taking prompt measures to prevent any outbreak especially among the Negroes.

NEGROES OBSERVE MINE WORKERS, HAYWOOD'S DEATH POLICE IN CLASH

Memorial Planned Here Gov't Guards Diamond For June 1 Mine Fields

Many Negro workers are planning to attend the huge memorial meeting in the Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave., Friday night, June 1, in honor of William D. Haywood, Communist and pioneer enemy of British diamond industry and pre-

Crow tactics in the labor movement. When Haywood first started to organize American workers even many field.

I. W. W. representatives segregated Negro workers from the whites in the South, comrades who were closely associated with Haywood recall.

One such case was the huge lumber strike in St. Charles, La. "Big Bill" came to address the workers and found they had assembled in two halls, one right above the other, the blacks in one and the whites in the other.

"What's this for? Put 'em together," thundered "Big Bill."

"But it's never been done in the South," gasped the local organizers.

"Then it's time it was," said Haywood, and he did not speak until all the workers, whom he called "comrades," were seated together before him. From that time on Negro workers by the thousands rallied to Haywood's call.

Haywood's friendship with Negro workers dated back to his youth when he slaved in the mines of Nevada, Utah and Idaho, swinging his pick side by side with Negro miners. One of his regrets about being exiled from the United States was that he could not help organize the Negro workers along with the whites.

The memorial meeting is being held under the auspices of the New York district of the Workers (Communist) Party. Haywood, who died recently in Moscow, will be buried at the wall of the Kremlin.

The district committee of the Young Workers (Communist) League has decided to call off the League anniversary mass meeting, June 1, in order to make it possible for all workers to attend the Haywood memorial.

SOUTH AFRICAN

NEGROES OBSERVE MINE WORKERS, HAYWOOD'S DEATH POLICE IN CLASH

Memorial Planned Here Gov't Guards Diamond For June 1 Mine Fields

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Dec. 27. — Two hundred police today were patrolling the diamond fields of Namaghaland where diamonds were recently discovered, to protect the British diamond industry and pre-

April

vent the starved workers, who had been laid off, from rushing the many field.

Clashes between the police and the workers, who have been reduced to desperation by unemployment, and pasants in the vicinity whose crops had been ruined by prolonged drought. It is impossible to obtain full information here.

At a recent meeting at Port Nolloth of some 2,000, it was demanded that the government throw open 34 acres of state diggings or else employ additional diggers. It is reported that unless these demands were not met by Friday the diggers would rush the fields.

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Labor - 1928

Unions, Strikes, etc.

FOR ALL LABORERS

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in addressing a labor gathering in New Orleans last week, made the prediction that by his time next year every worker in America will have a union card. His prediction was based upon his demand that laborers stop fighting and get together for the common good of all. That, in our opinion, was a happy thought.

It is time that ALL laborers ceased their fighting and organized for the good of all. The economic system in America as well as in the rest of the world, depends upon the status of labor. If workers persist in slashing each other's throats they will always be at the mercy of capital, which is united. This is as unnecessary as it is foolish.

And since Mr. Green stressed ALL workers, we can safely assume that he means our workers, and therefore we urge our workers to follow his advice implicitly. Unionism is the one factor in American life that has done more for raising the American standard of living than any other single element. Where workers are protected by pacts that bind them together they are in better positions to stabilize their homes and rear their children. And this applies to black labor as well as white. Therefore it behooves us to take advantage of this advice from Mr. Green.

We urge our workers to present themselves for membership in whatever union that governs their trades. Let us take the initiative in getting organized. We need not wait for special Jim Crow unions; it is time for us to assume the positions we rightfully deserve in the world of labor. Let us get in now. After all, perhaps the reason we are out of the unions is because we have not made the determined effort to get in. Another year, as Mr. Green states, should see every worker in America with his union card. The least we can do is make his prediction come true!

Let's force all unions to open their doors now!

N. Y. SUN

DEC 19 1928

A. F. OF L. DENIES

BAN ON NEGROES

Frey Says Colored Editors
Opposed Union.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (A. P.).—
Views of the American Federation

American Federation of Labor.

of Labor on the organization of labor unions among negroes has been placed before the National Interracial Conference, now in session here.

"Labor unionists are more willing to organize the negroes than the negroes are to be organized," John P. Frey of the federation said in an address before the conference last night after remarking that the federation had been charged with not having been sufficiently active in organization work among the negroes.

A large part of the opposition to efforts to unionize the negroes originates with the negro leaders themselves, he declared. "Four or five years ago a convention of negro editors adopted a resolution urging negroes not to join labor unions," he said.

Community playgrounds operated under proper supervision are a most effective means of eliminating juvenile delinquency, the conference was told by Roy Smith Wallace of the Playground and Recreation Association of America. He quoted statistics to show that the number of community playgrounds, for both whites and negroes, had more than doubled in the past four years.

Papers dealing with law observance and administration were prepared for today's session of the conference by Thornsten Sellin of the University of Pennsylvania, and Lawrence Oxley of the Bureau of Negro Work, North Carolina Department of Public Welfare.

Labor Unions, Strikes, etc.

AS THE UNION FAILS

When the news was flashed all over the nation last week that the "Brotherhood of Pullman Porters" would call a strike and walk-out on Friday, the tenth of June, we knew that no such a thing would be done because the majority of the Pullman Porters had too much sense to leave their jobs and they have become "fed up" on the hazy, dreamy, impractical theories of one A. P. Randolph, who had assumed the role of organizer and agitator. It is claimed that the strike was called off because the President of the American Federation of Labor advised the porters to desist, inasmuch as "the economic situation of the country did not warrant such actions and there was not a sufficient public sentiment existing in its favor." Mr. Green, the Federation's president merely repeated the advice that has been reiterated by this writer, time and time again and the "Brotherhood" should have been cognizant of these facts ere now.

This strike talk was, however, nothing but bluff and not over two or three hundred of the porters would have heeded the call and walked off the job. The report that over six thousand men were ready to step down was manufactured and apart from the truth. This "Brotherhood of Pullman Porters" has failed and flopped completely. There is no money in the treasury and for the tremendous sum paid in by the earnest souls, who saw "through the glass but darkly" there is no single concrete, positive thing to point to that has been accomplished. We believe that Mr. Randolph and his battery of high-powered organizers got the money. We do not believe that they stole it but that it was paid to them to run on fool's errands of their own machinations. Over a quarter of a million dollars, according to report, has been expended during the last two and a half years and that money has been spent for propaganda, fees and salaries, railroad fare and hotel bills. We hear that "the Brotherhood" has supported the anaemic "Messenger Magazine," a publication of no stabilized nor standard value, while its editor, A. P. Randolph rode around the country explaining how he was the "economic Moses" of the race and how he was going to force the Pullman Company to recognize his "union of porters." He has failed ignominiously and if he were honest and conscientious in his efforts, which we are constrained to doubt, then he was honest and conscientious to the same extent that the bull was who attempted to butt an oncoming train from the tracks.

As we foresaw no white labor organization joined in and locked forces with the Randolph porters. Union labor has always been unfair and prejudicial to black workers. Union labor shut the doors in the face of the black worker and has always refused to treat with him. We knew this as did Randolph. We also firmly believe that whenever a large group of black workers are employed by a capitalistic concern it is because white union labor is not desired. If the Pullman Company is ever forced to deal with a union of Pullman Porters we hereby predict that such a union will be a union of white porters. When black waiters attempted to unionize in

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

Chicago they were and are still replaced by white union waiters. The reason in our opinion why twelve thousand black men are employed as porters by the Pullman Company is because they are not unionized.

This has been a dangerous business. It was staged when the country floundered on the verge of financial disaster and panic. It is presidential year and stocks are fluttering. A wave of unemployment has swept and still sweeps the country. White men, even in Dixie, are doing menial and unskilled work formerly done by us. It was extremely dangerous even though widely endorsed by leading members of our race. They would also endorse a trip to Mars if somebody whooped it up. At any rate we believe that this folly has reached its heights and the union is breathing its last and its death rattle alone is breaking the tragic and ominous silence. In the meantime Randolph seems to be angling to turn Democrat again and get on the band wagon of Governor Al. G. Smith for president. Quite a fascinating game for him, but for the Porters woe unutterable!

American Federation Head and Porters' Leader Confer

New York City, June 15.—What plan of attack is to be followed by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in forcing the Pullman company to recognize the organization as a union, will be outlined by William Green, president of the American federation of labor, and A. Phillip Randolph, general organizer of the brotherhood, in Washington, D. C., this week, it has been learned.

It was upon the advice of the head of the American federation of labor that the strike of railroad porters and maids which had been scheduled for noon last Friday was postponed.

Following the report that the mediation board appointed by President Coolidge had refused to hear the threatened strike as an emergency situation, Green dispatched a telegram to the general headquarters of the porters' union here:

Green Sends Telegram

"Because of my deep interest in the economic welfare of all working people, I am taking the liberty of communicating with you regarding the impending strike of Pullman porters and maids. All thinking, observing people know these groups of workers are suffering from real grievances and are smarting under the imposition of accumulated wrongs.

"The Pullman company, which exercises the right to organize its capital and corporation and which demands the right to be represented by officers and representatives of its own choosing, denies the exercise of this right to its employed porters and maids who daily render faithful and efficient service.

"This arrogant dominating attitude assumed by the Pullman corporation is contrary to the American spirit of fair play and justice. It ought to arouse feelings of righteous indignation among all classes of people when

they behold a powerful corporation oppressing its workers to the point of forceful resistance. No corporation should be permitted to assume a privileged status.

"The right to organize and petition for the redress of grievances is fundamental to working people, as the right to corporate existence, growth and development is to the officers and stockholders of a corporation. But even though the attitude of the Pullman company is provocative to the extreme and the grievances of the porters and maids are great and exasperating, I am of the opinion that it would be unwise to engage in a strike now. Economic conditions are unfavorable to the success of such undertaking, because of a lack of understanding. Public opinion has not been crystallized in support of your demands.

"For obvious reasons a strike at this time would play into the hands of the Pullman company. It is my firm conviction that the best interests of all workers concerned would be served through the postponement of strike action and the substitution thereof of a campaign of education and public enlightenment, regarding the justice of your case and the seriousness of your grievances."

Board Gives Decision

After the general organizer and special legal counsel of the porters' union had presented the case of the brotherhood to the mediation board, the arbitrators, through their secretary, John Marrinan, made the following announcement:

"With reference to certain differences between the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the Pullman company, our file C1-107, and your application that the board of mediation take action under the provisions of Section 10 of the railway labor act, you are advised that after having given full consideration to the presentations made by both parties,

and in view of the facts and circumstances surrounding the situation, it is the judgment of our board that at this time an emergency as provided for in the said section does not exist in this case."

In answer to the decision rendered by the board, Randolph explained the irregularities of the commission in comparison with its previous rulings in such matters. Randolph said in part:

Randolph Makes Reply

"The above letter cites no specific reasons for this action of the board. It seems to me to be a radical departure from its procedure adopted in the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient case, where only 600 employees were involved. In this case, the board, without a strike, recommended to President Coolidge that he establish an emergency board, and President Coolidge appointed the members of the board. It is quite improbable that an interruption of interstate commerce by a strike of 600 employees on the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient roads would be comparable with an interruption of interstate commerce by a strike of 6,000 Pullman porters, yet the mediation board recommended the establishment of an emergency board in the Orient case, but refuses in the Pullman porters' case, where conditions are practically similar.

Board Influenced By Carry

"I don't feel that the mediation board has given adequate and sufficiently deliberate consideration to the case of the Pullman porters. Apparently it has been unduly influenced by the statement of E. F. Carry, president of the Pullman company, who naturally says for public consumption that the Pullman company is prepared to maintain the service to the public."

"Indeed it would appear unjustifiable and against good public policy for a government agency to give undue credence to a mere statement of one party to a dispute, and to permit said statement to determine its course of action in the premises.

False Theory of Board

"According to the apparent theory of the mediation board in handling the Pullman porters' case, strikes must actually occur and thereby interrupt interstate commerce before it employs its powers to maintain peace on the railroads. This is an obvious contradiction and nullification of the purpose and intent of the railway labor act, for if strikes are permitted to occur before the emergency board functions, then industrial peace on railroads is not assured.

"The Pullman porters' case exposes the mediation board as being unwilling or helpless to function in relation to a small railroad union though its case is obviously meritorious, and the board's services are most needed. On the other hand, the board acts with dispatch in cases involving more powerful railroad unions, where its services are less needed.

"From my survey of public opinion the strained interpretation by the mediation board of its function in relation to the Pullman porters' case, is not calculated to increase the respect of our people for a fair operation of government agencies where their interests are involved.

"Already leading citizens are tele-

graphing President Coolidge in the interest of getting him to appoint the emergency board to avert the strike of the porters, which indicates the nation-wide interest in the fight of the porters for the right to organize and a living wage."

RANDOLPH SAYS PORTERS WILL CALL A STRIKE

Conference With Wm. Green,
Of Labor Federation,
Is Planned

By the Associated Negro Press
New York, Aug. 29—A Philip Randolph made public Saturday confirmation of the report that the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, of which he is the organizer, intends to call a strike at the first practicable moment. He expects to have a conference with William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor at an early date. Mr. Green advised against the strike which was scheduled to have taken place several months ago, and his organization has steadfastly adopted a closed-door policy against Negro labor. Randolph and his followers are fighting a so-called "yellow-dog" contract which Randolph says the Pullman Company is using to entice porters away from his union. Porters are said to be made promises of better wages and working conditions in this new contract.

T.P.A's Back Porters' Union

Traveling Public Endorse Sleeping Car Men's Fight

New York, August 4—According to A. Philip Randolph, General Organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the Travelers Protective Association of America, New York Division, has indicated through Mr. William F. Dimelow, Railroad Chairman, that it is sympathetic with the fight of the Pullman porters for a living wage and offers support.

The letter from the Travelers Protective Association to the Brotherhood is as follows:

The Travelers Protective Association of America, New York Division, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, 2311 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

Gentlemen:—

The writer has been reading the News Items in the local papers with reference to your pending strike for better working conditions and Higher Wages from your employer; "The Pullman Company."

I am taking the opportunity to wish you the best of luck and assure you the majority of Commercial Trav-

elers of the Country are with you in your efforts to obtain living wages and not be forced to depend upon "tips" for your compensation.

From personal information and records available, I know the Pullman Company can double your present wages and still pay dividends on their incorporate stock.

I have traveled thousands of miles around the United States and have always found the Pullman Porters to be honest, industrious, capable and attentive to duty, and if I can be of service to you, I should be glad to help out in any legitimate procedure, I am

Yours very truly,

William F. Dimelow,

Railroad Chairman, N. Y. State Division Travelers Protective Association.

Thus it is apparent that the traveling public is with the porters in their fight for the right to organize, a living wage and decent hours of work, says General Organizer Randolph.

PULLMAN OFFICIAL DENIES GIVING ORDERS TO PORTERS AND MAIDS TO VOTE FOR THE COMPANY PLAN

New York, Oct. 25—Representatives of the American Federation of Labor have appeared at Pullman Offices in several districts to find out whether the porters are forced to vote for the Company Plan, or if their elections are made possible by means of force and intimidation.

The following questions and answers are the results of an interview between a superintendent and two officials of the Central Labor Council who did not reveal their identity until the superintendent had committed himself according to A. Philip Randolph, General Organizer of the Brotherhood. The Labor Officials posed as members of a corporation employing Negroes.

"We are interested in the success of your Employee Representation Plan, and we wanted to know if your supporters are satisfied with it or just what influence their union have on the porters?"

Ans. "Of course the Union influence is strong, but the Company is always able to get these darkies to vote for the Plan. All we have got to do is to tell them they had better vote and they are scared to death. There are a few porters who are pretty well satisfied and we usually use those fellows to whip the others in line."

"Are there any porters who positively refuse to vote? Ans. Yes. There are some, but you gentlemen must realize that Negroes generally become frightened when a white man tells them to go out and look for another job. When a porter refuses to vote, we usually place a mark before his name and he be-

We learn that the American Federation of Labor has for the third time failed to grant a charter to that pseudo organization of Pullman Porters led by that acquisitive and bombastic gentleman known as Randolph. This was just what we predicted and prophesied in the beginning of his ruthless and foolish project. Randolph is consistent in one thing, however, and that is his constant and continual cry for funds. We have reason to believe that he is making a desperate effort to further extract a few of the tips from the hard-working porters by crying and pleading for a loan of five dollars on the grounds that his group faces a crisis. They will always face a crisis by listening to Randolph. He faced a crisis with his own projects and how can he do any better for the Pullman porters. His scheme has been exposed and revealed to all and his ill-timed efforts are now recognized as being empty and unprofitable to all, with the possible exclusion of himself. We have no hesitancy in stating that he will not get the collection of five spots that he craves.

lieves that we have singled him out for dismissal and the scheme works out without any difficulty.

"Is it true that they are told if they do not vote for the Plan they cannot work for the Company? Ans. Not exactly. We usually look at them right in the eye and threaten them a bit and that is sufficient."

"What would happen if all the porters refused to vote? Just tell us what would the Company do about it? Ans. Why, nothing, but they will vote, those darkies will do anything a white man tells them to do. During my leisure moments, my wife and myself usually discuss it as a huge joke. Why even some of the most intelligent looking fellows can be relied upon to put the election over. We just tell one to run for office and he believes he is a big nigger. He will lay off the road a few trips and work just as zealously as ever, it is inconceivable, but it is nevertheless true."

"Just one more question and we must be going. Would many of the porters vote voluntarily if the Company refrained from using any of the methods such as you have explained? Ans. I think not, at least I am sure. The porters do not want the Plan, and the Company has no legitimate way of getting them to accept it. We cannot force them to do so, but as I have aforesaid our scheme works."

"We thank you for the interview but we want you to know before leaving that we are not representing a corporation. We are Labor Officials sent here to find out just what we suspected inasmuch as no Company Union would give us such valuable information as you have. Good Day."

Labor - 1928

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Pullman Company Sponsors "Good-Will" Meeting in Far Western Office

Assistant General Manager Seeks to Revive "Friendly Relations" Which Existed Prior to Organization of Brotherhood Organization

Officials of the Pullman Company have met the Pullman porters in conference, but not the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. This is revealed in a report that has just reached the office of the Brotherhood, 2311 Seventh avenue, concerning a "good-will" meeting between F. L. Wood, assistant general manager of the Pullman Company; J. L. Arthur, superintendent of the Los Angeles district, both white, and ten porters of the Los Angeles district, some of whom were Brotherhood men.

The purpose of the meeting, which was held on July 28 at the office of District Superintendent Arthur, was to discuss the Employee Representation Plan, called by the Brotherhood "The Yellow Dog Contract." J. Prayer was elected chairman of the meeting. He said: "The object of this meeting is to see if we cannot restore the friendly co-operative relations between the Pullman Company and this group of employees that existed prior to 1926."

Mr. Prayer, who was at one time a Brotherhood man, but who drew out, explained that all methods of getting the Pullman Company to recognize the Brotherhood had failed and that the only thing left for the porters to do was to adhere to the company's Employee Representation Plan. The Brotherhood can function through this plan, Mr. Prayer said, and in this way gain recognition from the Pullman Company, but in no other way.

Mr. Prayer also outlined some of the defects in the Employee Representation Plan, and said he believed the company is willing to amend it in a manner favorable to the porters.

Wood Makes No Promises

Mr. Wood stated that he was glad to see the spirit thus manifested in the Los Angeles district and approved the holding of other "good-will" meetings. He did not, however, in any way touch upon the

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

loyal as possible. I also said I was going to show my loyalty to the company."

Ambrose, Brazley and Phillips did not express themselves in the meeting, but the rest of the men expressed themselves as being in favor of the Employee Representative Plan. Mr. Hill did not express himself on the questions at issue, but thanked Mr. Wood for his kind remarks and stated that he would let the others do the talking.

It was decided that other meetings were to be held July 30 and end Aug. 3, to explain to the balance of the men the attitude and action of the committee.

Brotherhood officials here see in these meetings an effort to counteract the influences of the union, beginning in the West and sweeping the country to the East.

A. Philip Randolph, general organizer of the Brotherhood, made it plain that the reason all previous attempts at organizing the porters had failed was because that, having signed up for the Employees' Representation Plan, they were powerless, because the moment a porter protested against the tactics

porters' grievances nor by so much as a word hold out any hope for any change favorable to the porters, other than to say that he would "like to be in a position to explain" any "little local rule" to which the porters objected.

The other porters present were: J. T. Ambrose, M. B. Brazley, C. H. Levy, W. B. Holland, S. H. Burnett, M. E. Jackson, J. H. Eldridge, H. O. Phillips, A. Noel and J. L. Hill. E. Hogue was to have been present, but was unable to attend.

Mr. Wood considered the meeting important enough to consider holding these men out of service in order that they might attend. "The union influences have, of course, left their mark," he stated. "Let's get back together and talk very frankly and see if we can't get back to where we were two or three years ago."

Holland Upsets Meeting

The "good-will" of the meeting was upset when Mr. Holland, a Brotherhood man, got up to speak. He stated that he was only speaking for himself, although he was willing to represent other porters of his district. "But I want you to feel and know," he said, "that I would not be a party to come here to hood-

of the Pullman Company he was fired.

At the Los Angeles meeting Mr. Wood stated that the Brotherhood was organized by men who were not porters. In reply to this Mr. Randolph pointed to the fact that W. H. DesVerney, "the daddy" of the Brotherhood, was in the Pullman service for thirty-seven years;

A. L. Totten, assistant general organizer, served nine years, and Roy Lancaster, the secretary-treasurer, served seventeen years.

Mr. Randolph and Frank R. Cross-waith, special organizer, have never been in the Pullman service.

Movement Collapses

According to Dad Moore, organizer of San Francisco division, and George S. Grant, organizer of Los Angeles division, the "yellow dog" contract movement, which was projected under the guise of the good-will committee, has completely collapsed.

According to reports from the national headquarters, Mr. Randolph is now in Washington to confer with the high officials of the American Federation of Labor on the fight of the Brotherhood for recognition, a living wage and decent working rules.

He will also confer with W. Jett Lauk, consulting railroad economist, on the drafting of an amendment to the Railway Labor Act looking toward making its provisions more favorable to the cause of organizations such as the porters' union.

1-19
Unions, Strikers, etc.

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Pullman Porters Here Had Placards Ready for Strike

Call, Kansas City, Mo. 6-15-28



When the order was passed by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters for a nationwide strike on all Pullman cars Friday noon June 8 it found the men of the Kansas City division prepared to create the emergency. The above picture describes the placards which were to be used for picket duty.

The United States mediation board appointed to intervene into all railroad disputes failed to do so until a late hour Thursday night and it was

therefore necessary for the brotherhood to carry out its threat in order to force action by the board.

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor requested that the strike be postponed and the brotherhood yielded to his request.

According to the testimony of several porters, Pullman officials have

openly admitted that the determination of the men to go out on strike and to fight back at scabs of their own race brought from the south to break the strike was much of a surprise to them. Efforts to break the strike is said to have cost the Pullman company comparatively more than if an increase in wages had been granted.

The brotherhood will continue its campaign of informing the public of the justice of its demands, a nationwide appeal for moral and financial support, a ceaseless attack on all members of the race in the employ of the company to destroy the organization, and to prepare for the strike order if found necessary to be called again.

LABOR CHIEFS HELP PORTERS IN MOVEMENT

Local Body Sponsors Unique Parley

Adopting an educational policy, the local Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, with headquarters at 224 E. Pershing Rd., sponsored a series of union lectures last week. Union leaders from various international bodies took part in the parley.

The general atmosphere of the whole confab was a strong sentiment molding against the present attitude of the Pullman company in refusing to arbitrate and recognize the body as a union. Experiences of other union bodies as related by their chieftains, acted as a stimulus in strengthening the dogged determination of the organized porters to force the company to consider their demands.

Aside from the discussion of union matters by the guest speakers, M. P. Webster, local division organizer, made a report on the happenings in the recent conference of the policy committee of the brotherhood in New York city.

Among the leaders of the American Federation of Labor movement to speak were Harry E. Scheck of the Chicago Federation of Labor, C. H. Brown of the Railway and Steamship Clerks' association, and Edmond K. Hogan of the Car Men of America.

Mr. Brown outlined in detail the efforts put forth by a big corporation in opposing labor unions. Mr. Hogan, who has been connected with a labor union for many years, advised the porters that labor leaders had carefully scrutinized the work of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and told them that in labor circles the opinion was that the leaders of the brotherhood had not made one single serious mistake in directing the work of the organization, stating that they had accomplished more in three years' time than any labor organization that had come within his observation.

PULLMAN STRIKE THREATENS ANEW

Brotherhood to Meet Here Tomorrow to Consider Calling Out Porters and Maids.

DOUBLED WAGE DEMANDED

Organizer Asserts First Order Will Bring Out 8,000 Men and Second Will Tie Up Service.

The possibility of a nation-wide strike of sleeping car porters and maids loomed larger yesterday with the arrival in New York City of organizers of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. They will begin conferences tomorrow at which they will consider whether—and if so when—they will call the strike for which the union membership voted overwhelmingly in April.

Plans of the organizers to go ahead with the strike are being shaped despite the recent announcement by the United States Board of Mediation that it would reopen the case of the porters in July. When the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters had made final plans to start the strike at noon on June 8, the Mediation Board refused to intervene. Under the law the board must declare an emergency exists before the President may appoint an Emergency Commission to investigate and report, automatically during a time of sixty days.

Green Averted Strike.

The strike fixed for June 8 was averted by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, who warned the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters that economic conditions were unfavorable for a strike. He recommended that instead a campaign of public education be inaugurated.

The Pullman Company had announced that it was in a position to give service and was turning away white men, who were applying for the jobs now held by negroes.

The strike conference beginning tomorrow will be held at the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, 2311 Seventh Avenue. In announcing the conference Frank R. Crosswaith, New York organizer of the brotherhood, said:

Union Plans Two Calls.

"The first call for the national strike will bring out 75 per cent. of the Pullman porters, or 8,000 men.

Twenty-four hours after the first strike call a second call will be issued, bringing out 11,000 men. The second strike call will result in a complete tie-up. The date for the national strike will be announced the middle of next week. The main purpose of the conference is to fix the date of the strike."

The brotherhood officials who have arrived here to attend the conference, according to R. Crosswaith, are:

P. Webster of Chicago, Bennie Smith of Omaha, Neb.; Ashley L. Cotton of Kansas City, Kan.; P. J. Bradley of St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Des Verney of Washington, Ray Lancaster, Secretary-Treasurer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Mr. Crosswaith and A. Philip Randolph, general organizer.

The union demands recognition, a monthly wage of \$150 instead of \$72.50, and a 240-hour month. In the brotherhood strike vote on April 5, union officials reported that of the 5,100 members voting only 26 were opposed to a nation-wide strike.

BROTHERHOODS ASK FRISCO R. R. TO GRANT DIFFERENT CONTRACTS

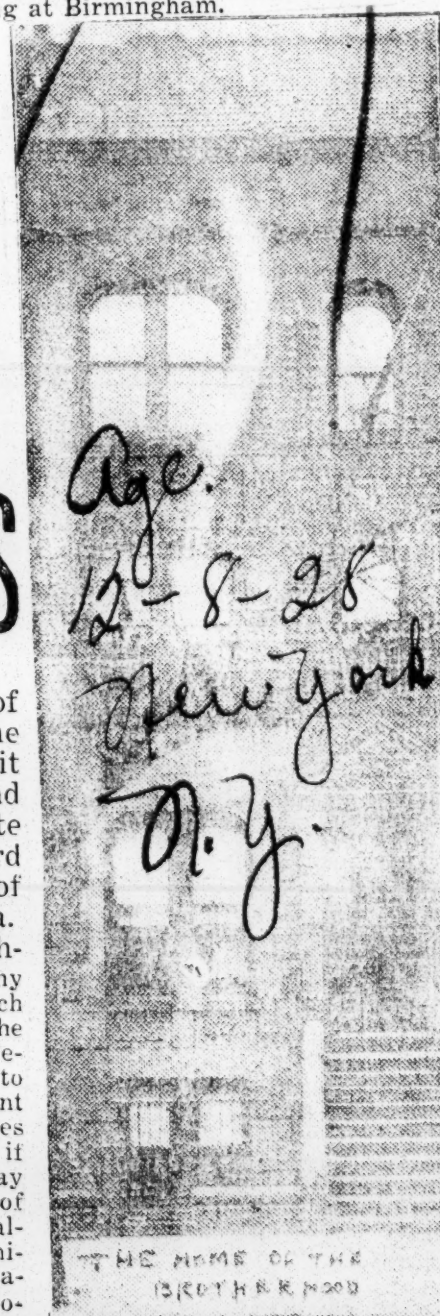
CHICAGO, Ill., July 19.—Following closely in the wake of a rumor that the Big Four Brotherhoods have requested the Frisco Railroad to grant them contracts which would make it impossible for Negroes to serve as firemen, trainmen and yardmen, Luther Foster, one of the officers of the Inter-state Order of Colored Locomotive Firemen, Engine Helpers, Yard and Train Service Employees, announced that representatives of all sections of the country would gather in Birmingham, Ala. July 24 and 25, to discuss plans to combat the Big Four Brotherhoods.

The convention will be held at the Masonic Temple and the two days will be spent in investigating the program of the Brotherhoods and in mapping out a plan through which Negroes will be able to retain their jobs and others may be employed. Among the prominent speakers, in addition to the officers of the organization, will be Editor Oscar W. Adams, of the Birmingham Reporter, and P. D. Davis, financial secretary of the Masonic order.

In the meantime, R. L. Mays, Labor Counsel of this city, who has taken up the cudgel in defense of the Negro workers, has written to J. E. Hutchinson, vice president of the Frisco System Railway Company, apprising him of the rumor and urging him to turn a deaf ear to the requests of the Brotherhoods. In his petition to the vice president,

future occasion will respectfully request, an arbitration board of three—a neutral member and one member each from the colored workers and from the company to decide the issue."

According to reports from the Birmingham district, a determined effort is being made to oust the Negroes from the service by the Big Four Brotherhoods and immediate action is necessary if the colored employees are to save their jobs. Other meetings will be held in other sections of the state to discuss the matter, following the general meeting at Birmingham.



Property at 239 West 136th St. Purchased by Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

PORTERS' UNION

HOW HOUSED IN THEIR BUILDING

All Activities Now In Operation; Two Organizers Removed

The 3-story and basement brownstone house, located at 239 West 136th street, announced last week as having been purchased by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters as a permanent home and headquarters, is now housing all the activities of that organization in New York City, under direct administration of A. Phillip Randolph, president and general organizer, and Roy Lancaster, secretary-treasurer.

While no formal announcement has been made, it is currently reported that the Brotherhood has recently made some important changes in its official personnel, two of its former officers, William H. Desverney, general organizer, and Frank Crosswaith, special organizer, having been removed from office.

President Randolph and Secretary-Treasurer Lancaster, with S. E. Grant, chief representative, and the other staff, Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Waring, are rapidly getting things in shape, notwithstanding that such arrangements must be completed by Friday night, December 20, at Rockland Palace. The office was removed from its former location at 2311 Seventh Avenue on Thanksgiving Day and the move was ready for business on the morning of December 20.

Mr. Randolph says that the acquiring of this home will mean solidifying support for the union movement among the porters, giving ample refutation to the Pullman Co.'s charges that the Brotherhood is dead. The Chicago branch of the Brotherhood moved into its own home on November 1, and President M. P. Webster of that city says the men there are rallying in great enthusiasm.

The Women's Auxiliary.

The New York home will furnish quarters for the Women's Economic Council, an auxiliary, for the holding of its meetings, regular, social and educational. Pullman porters running into New York from other cities will make the home their headquarters while in the city.

It is planned also to establish

classes in economics, history of labor unions, with regard to the Negro's participation, and classes in anthropology for simple, clear historical portrayal of the cultural and scientific achievements of the Negro, in ancient, mediaeval and modern history, under fully qualified instructors and lecturers.

PULLMAN STRIKE THREATENS A NEW

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DOUBLED WAGE DEMANDED

Organizer Asserts First Order Will Bring Out 8,000 Men and Second Will Tie Up Service.

The possibility of a nation-wide strike of sleeping car porters and maids loomed larger yesterday with the arrival in New York City of organizers of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. They will begin conferences tomorrow at which they will consider whether—and if so when—they will call the strike for which the union membership voted overwhelmingly in April.

Plans of the organizers to go ahead with the strike are being shaped despite the recent announcement by the United States Board of Mediation that it would reopen the case of the porters in July. When the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters had made final plans to start the strike as soon as August 1, the Mediation Board refused to intervene. Under the law the board must declare an emergency before the President may appoint an Emergency Commission to investigate and report, automatically demanding a stop of sixty days.

Green Averted Strike.

The strike fixed for June 8 was averted by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, who warned the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters that economic conditions were unfavorable for a strike. He recommended that instead a campaign of public education be inaugurated.

The Pullman Company had announced that it was in a position to give service and was turning away white men, who were applying for the jobs now held by negroes.

The strike conference beginning tomorrow will be held at the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, 2311 Seventh Avenue. In announcing the conference Frank R. Crosswaith, New York organizer of the brotherhood, said:

Union Plans Two Calls.

"The first call for the national strike will bring out 75 per cent. of the Pullman porters, or 8,000 men.

Twenty-four hours after the first strike call a second call will be issued, bringing out 11,000 men. The second strike call will result in a complete tie-up. The date for the national strike will be announced the middle of next week. The main purpose of the conference is to fix the date of the strike."

The brotherhood officials who have arrived here to attend the conference, according to R. Crosswaith, are:

P. Webster of Chicago, Bennie Smith of Omaha, Neb.; Ashley L. Cotton of Kansas City, Kan.; P. J. Bradley of St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Des Verney of Washington, Ray Lancaster, Secretary-Treasurer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Mr. Crosswaith and A. Philip Randolph, general organizer.

The union demands recognition, a monthly wage of \$150 instead of \$72.50, and a 240-hour month. In the brotherhood strike vote on April 5, union officials reported that of the 5,100 members voting only 26 were opposed to a nation-wide strike.

BROTHERHOODS ASK PRISCO R. R. TO GRANT DIFFERENT CONTRACTS

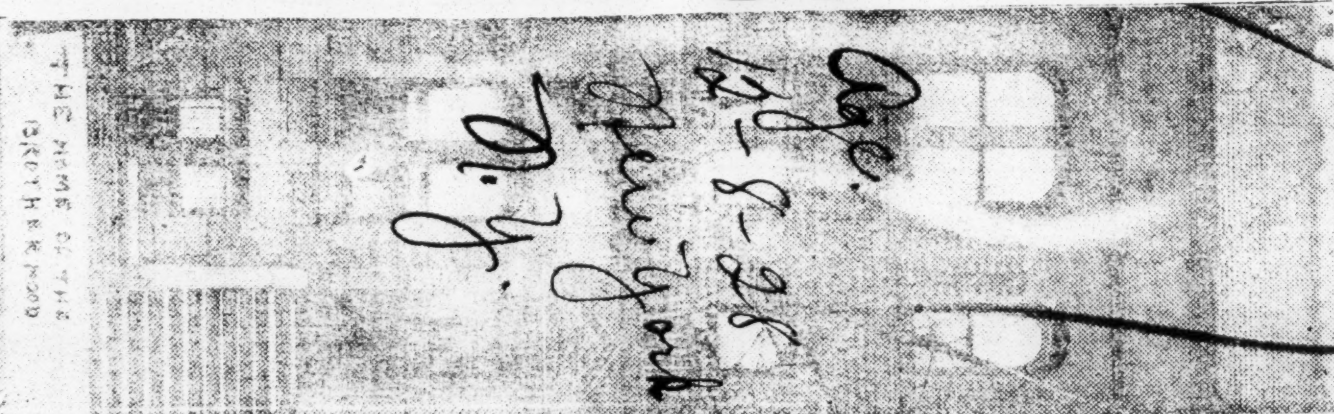
CHICAGO, Ill., July 19.—Following closely in the wake of a rumor that the Big Four Brotherhoods have requested the Prisco Railroad to grant them contracts which would make it impossible for Negroes to serve as firemen, trainmen and yardsmen, Luther Foster, one of the officers of the Interstate Order of Colored Locomotive Firemen, Engine Helpers, Yard and Train Service Employees, announced that representatives of all sections of the country would gather in Birmingham, Ala. July 21 and 22, to discuss plans to combat the Big Four Brotherhoods.

The convention will be held at the Masonic Temple and the two days will be spent in investigating the program of the Brotherhoods and in mapping out a plan through which Negroes will be able to obtain their jobs and others may be employed. Among the prominent speakers, in addition to the officers of the organization, will be Editor Oscar W. Adams, of the Birmingham Report, and P. D. Davis, financial secretary of the Masonic order.

In the meantime, R. L. Mays, Labor Counsel of this city, who has taken up the cudgel in defense of the Negro workers, has written to J. E. Hutchinson, vice president of the Frisco System Railway Company, apprising him of the rumor and urging him to turn a deaf ear to the requests of the Brotherhoods. In his petition to the vice president,

future occasion will respectfully request, an arbitration board of three—a neutral member and one member each from the colored workers and from the company to decide the issue."

According to reports from the Birmingham district, a determined effort is being made to oust the Negroes from the service by the Big Four Brotherhoods and immediate action is necessary if the colored employees are to save their jobs. Other meetings will be held in other sections of the state to discuss the matter, following the general meeting at Birmingham.



THE HOME OF THE PORTERS' UNION

PORTERS' UNION

HOW HOUSED IN THEIR BUILDING

All Activities Now In Operation; Two Organizers Removed

The 3-story and basement brownstone house, located at 239 West 130th street, announced last week as having been purchased by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters as a permanent home and headquarters, is now housing all the activities of that organization in New York City, under direct administration of A. Phillip Randolph, president and general organizer, and Roy Lancaster, secretary-treasurer.

While no formal announcement has been made, it is currently reported that the Brotherhood has recently made some important changes in its staff personnel, two of its former officers, William H. Deaver, general organizer, and special organizer, having been removed from office.

President Randolph, Secretary-Treasurer Lancaster, and the general organizer, Roy Lancaster, are rapidly getting things in shape, notwithstanding that much of the staff must be of the colored race. On Friday night, December 1, of Rockland Palace, the office was removed from its former location at 2311 Seventh Avenue on Thanksgiving Day, and the force was ready for business on the morning of December 2.

Mr. Randolph said that the acquiring of this home will mean solidifying support for the union movement, among the porters, giving ample refutation to the Pullman Co.'s charges that the Brotherhood is dead. The Chicago branch of the Brotherhood moved into its own home on November 1, and President M. P. Webster of that city says the men there are rallying in great enthusiasm.

The Women's Auxiliary.

The New York home will furnish quarters for the Women's Economic Council, an auxiliary for the holding of its meetings, regular, social and educational. Pullman porters running into New York from other cities will make the home their headquarters while in the city. It is planned also to establish

classes in economics, history of labor unions, with regard to the Negro's participation, and classes in anthropology for simple, clear historical portrayal of the cultural and scientific achievements of the Negro, in ancient, mediaeval and modern history, under fully qualified instructors and lecturers.

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

PULLMAN PORTERS GIRD FOR NEW FIGHT IN WAGE DEMAND

By A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
General Organizer

The brotherhood is undaunted by the decision of the interstate commerce commission that it has no jurisdiction in the case. It came as no surprise. The brotherhood had not at stake its fortunes on the decision of the commission. It was only one maneuver in the porters wage movement. Instead of creating despair, it has provoked a flaming zeal of renewed loyalty and devotion by the porters to the union. It has aroused a restless, fighting spirit on the part of the porters. It has had the happy influence of serving as a means for developing a militant battle cry for victory.

With undying faith in the justice of their cause, with matchless and unconquerable fortitude, with flint-like resolution to carry on in the teeth of the bitterest opposition, hundreds of porters are daily filing into the division headquarters of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, reaffirming their allegiance to the cause, renewing their courage and rededicating their spirits and will to win to the brotherhood.

Porters Plan Program

As one porter, 25 years in the service, after reading the decision of the commission, came into the office in New York and with moving dramatic power declared his pledge to stand by the organization, sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish. Taking out his checkbook he said, "My answer to this decision is anything you request me to contribute to redouble our fight and intensify our struggle. This is a supreme test which porters must unflinchingly meet and conquer regardless of cost or consequences," he said, "and I am fighting not for myself alone, but for the generations of youths yet to come."

In all division of the organization this red-blooded, manly spirit is evident.

Since the Pullman company, fearing that its case would not bear examination, refused to arbitrate the dispute, though urged by Hon. Edwin P. Morrow, one of the mediators of the United States mediation board, to do so, and since the interstate commerce commission refused jurisdiction, the brotherhood has planned its immediate program, the treacherous of an emergency, in accordance with the provisions of the railway labor act. This emergency will require the president of the United States to appoint an emergency board to investigate the entire dispute over a period

forward, holding aloft the immaculate standard for justice and liberty of the brotherhood.

Grant Increase

In an attempt to weaken the moral of the porters, the company has granted an increase in wages to the Pullman conductors, but continues to label porters who join the brotherhood to fight for justice and not charity as disloyal porters, although Pullman conductors post the notices of their union meetings right in the Pullman offices, circulate their magazine with the names of conductors who are members printed openly in the magazine. In other words, while the company threatens to discharge Pullman porters, who are faithful servants, merely because they see fit to exercise their right to join a union, it increases the wages of the Pullman conductors for being disloyal, since they are members of a union. This is an insult and a challenge to every Pullman porter in particular and Negro in general. Not only have the conductors received an increase in pay, but Filipinos who were placed on the club cars as a threat and intimidation to porters who joined the union have received a wage increase also.

Of course the Pullman company realizes that it will be compelled to raise the wages of the porters, but it fears that the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters will get credit for the increase, as it will. Hence the company is between the devil and the deep sea. It cannot refuse to raise the wages of the porters, and when it raises the wages the brotherhood will ride on to greater power as a result of it, since any blind porter can see that the brotherhood is responsible for the increase, just as it was responsible for the increase a year and a half ago. It is the hope of the company that the decision of the commission would create hopelessness and despair on the part of the men and that the brotherhood would cease to exist. But it is obvious that the company does not understand the new spirit of the porter. It still believes that the porter today is no different from the porter of fifty years ago.

Company Misled

It has been deceived and misled by its trustees, who have told the Pullman company what the company wanted to hear, namely, that our men didn't have the spirit to organize, that they would not stick to anything long, that our people are dishonest and cannot be relied to stand upon a principle, that the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the leadership could be bought and paid for, that the Race didn't have the spirit, stamina or guts to fight to the finish, and hence the porters' union was simply the result of a few agitators who were sure to run away with the porters' money.

With this psychology the company was utterly unprepared to grapple with the condition set up by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. It could not understand that it was face to face with a group of men who were not for sale, who could not be intimidated, cowed or brow-beaten, and who were ready to go to the mat

for a fight to the finish until the just, fair and legitimate aims of the organization were attained.

Contrary to the company's belief, the leading and most responsible leaders and organizations are backing the movement to organize the porters and maids. The white public is aware of the justice of our cause, as shown by the various citizens' committees throughout the country in which white persons have enlisted.

The company is doing its utmost to hold out against the brotherhood in order to discourage the men, but it is following a losing and futile program. The organization shall march on to victory if it takes ten years and a sacrifice of immeasurable treasure, for it is a test of a great Race whose destiny today lies in organization, education and agitation.

POSTPONING A STRIKE.

The announcement that the strike of the Pullman porters has been indefinitely postponed, showed the disinclination of the railworkers to proceed to extreme measures, without further effort at arbitration of their grievances. This action was taken upon the advice of President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, who in counseling delay in a telegram to the general organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, said that "a strike at this time would play into the hands of the Pullman Company." He further counseled:

"It is my firm conviction that the best interests of all workers concerned would be through postponement of the strike action and the substitution of a campaign of education and public enlightenment regarding the justice of your cause and seriousness of your grievances."

The object aimed at through the vote for a strike was to provoke such a situation as would induce the United States Mediation Board to find that an emergency existed, which required its intervention in an attempt at arbitration. This the board failed to do and the Pullman Company remained obdurate in its refusal to meet the brotherhood representatives or to accept arbitration. This refusal on the part of the board was regarded by the brotherhood representatives as discriminatory in view of the fact that it had found an emergency created by the strike threat of six hundred

employees of the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railway. The Pullman case involved ten times that number in a national strike. This caused Organizer Randolph to criticize the board "as being unwilling or helpless to function in relation to a small railroad union, while on the other hand the board acts with despatch in cases involving more powerful unions where its services are least needed." Probably it was just this difference that constituted an emergency in the eyes of the board.

According to a statement issued from the brotherhood headquarters in New York City the strike vote throughout the country showed over six thousand votes for a walkout while less than fifty were cast against it. Seven hundred porters and maids attended the local meeting in this city and approved the strike order. President Green of the American Federation of Labor issued a statement pledging the support of the national organization to the brotherhood, although the latter body is not affiliated with the federation. He endorsed the brotherhood as fighting for a worthy cause and declared it deserves the cooperation of the entire labor movement.

The demands of the brotherhood are for its recognition as representing the employees and for a readjustment of wages and working conditions. The present wage is stated to be \$72.50 a month, comprising 400 working hours. The brotherhood demands \$150 a month, with a limit of 240 working hours, equivalent to an eight-hour day. The brotherhood contends that the income from tips does not average more than \$58 a month, of which over a half must be spent on materials, equipment and expenses in transit. There are about eleven thousand porters and maids in the service, a majority of whom are said to be enrolled in the brotherhood.

The Pullman company officials have remained firm in their refusal to recognize or deal with the brotherhood, claiming that their employees have ample representation in the company union, through which "it has an agreement with its porters and maids which complies with the letter and spirit of the Railway Labor act." While the New York district officials refused to admit the possibility of any strike it was declared that the places of any who might quit work, could easily be filled by forces recently brought here from the South and given intensive training. A statement from the Chicago offices said that hundreds of white men had offered their services

as porters, not only in Chicago, but all over the country. This was taken to be the factor in the economic situation, which actuated the head of the Labor Federation in counseling the postponement of the strike. In view of the almost even division of the Pullman employees between the brotherhood and the company union, coupled with the unemployment situation in large cities, there seem to be prudential reasons for postponing the strike. The policy of the most successful railway unions has been to resort to a walkout only as the last resource.

WHY DID PORTERS CALL OFF STRIKE?

NEW YORK, June 14.—While local newspapers, generally, give credit to William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, for preventing the so-called "STRIKE" last Friday of the Pullman Porters and Maids, speculation is rife as to what understanding was had between the labor leader and A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Most of the porters and maids are perplexed as to whether or not there was some arrangement between Randolph and Green in the strike drama, or whether the strike threat was just another Randolph bluff.

It is reported that M. P. Webster, Chicago organizer of the Brotherhood, is alleged to have made the statement that President Green of the American Federation of Labor has promised a charter to the Brotherhood, if the "STRIKE" of last Friday was postponed.

WHAT PUBLIC OPINION?

THE BROTHERHOOD of Sleeping Car Porters was wise in calling off its strike, which was scheduled for last Friday. It would have put the porters in a disadvantageous position to strike at such a time as this, when unemployment is widespread. So far William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, upon whose advice the porters are said to have acted, was right. But when he said that public opinion is not in favor of the demands of the Brotherhood he was wrong.

WHEN MEN have to work for 330 hours a month for \$72.50 and such chance tips as they can pick up, can Mr. Green rightly say that the public does not sympathize with their demand for better pay? Long ago the public decided overwhelmingly for the eight-hour day, and the porters' day averages at least eleven hours. If the hours cannot be shortened the pay can be raised. Wherever the public knows the conditions it sides with the porters. By "public opinions" does Mr. Green mean the opinion of the American Federation of Labor?

NEW YORK EVE. POST

JUL 14 1928

PULLMAN PORTERS GET STRIKE ORDERS

Only Immediate Recognition of Union Will Stop Walkout, Their Organizer Says

WANT \$150 WAGE MONTHLY

A desperately fought battle by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters for what they say is a living wage—\$150 a month—in which the "militant spirit" of the men is relied upon to make the use of strikebreakers difficult, was imminent today with the distribution throughout the country of sealed strike orders.

"Only immediate recognition of the union by the Pullman Company and the opening of negotiations can possibly avoid the strike now," declared A. Philip Randolph, general organizer of the union, today.

"A careful survey of the average amount received by Pullman porters in tips made by the Labor Bureau, Inc., shows that the occupational expenses of porters, such as uniforms and shoe polish, when deducted from the tips, leaves an average of just about \$25 a month.

"This, added to the \$72.50 which the men receive, brings their average monthly income up to about \$97.50, which is far below the living wage recognized by all authorities—whether friendly to labor or not."

Hope for Sympathy Strike

With the conclusion of a four-day conference of the policy committee of the union yesterday, detailed directions for the conduct of the strike were dispatched in sealed envelopes. Approximately 7,500 porters, who are members of the union, would be directly affected, according to Mr. Randolph, while the sympathetic action of about 3,500 more not affiliated with the union is hoped for.

While Mr. Randolph said a last effort would be made to get the Pullman Company to recognize the union and open negotiations, he was not hopeful that there would be any success in that direction. That failing, the strike committee of two, consisting of Mr. Randolph and M. P. Webster, Chicago

division organizer, will consult with William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, regarding the date upon which to call the strike. An order will precipitate it within twenty-four hours.

Mr. Green explained that the negro porters were particularly anxious to make no move which was not supported by the American Federation officially, mainly because he is anxious to strengthen the relation of the negro to white labor within the Federation. For a long time negro labor has been regarded as a source of weakness because of the difficulty in organizing it.

Would Show Negro Strength

Organizers of the brotherhood regard this as an auspicious example to prove that the negro can be strongly organized, that he can act effectively in a strike and that by supporting him the white unions will thereby strengthen themselves through encouraging collective action on the part of the negro workers.

"Mr. Webster, who presides over the second largest division of the union in the country," explained Mr. Randolph, "says that 85 per cent of the men in his division, union and non-union, will step down when told to do so. He also believes that strikebreakers would be a total failure in Chicago because of the militant spirit of the membership."

Union Strikes, etc.,

CHINESE PORTERS A CHALLENGE TO ORGANIZED LABOR

Randolph Sees Threat To Decent Living In Act Of Pullman Co.

According to a news release sent out by the Associated Press on December 28, 1927, twelve young Chinese were introduced as club car porters on crack trains of the North-western Union Pacific Lines.

If this is true, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, according to General Organizer A. Philip Randolph, regards it as not only a challenge to Pullman porters but to organized labor as well. According to Randolph, the introduction of unorganized oriental laborers into American industries is a threat to American standards of health and decency, since it will tend to press down the American standard of living of organized wage earners to the low level of unorganized oriental laborers.

Trying Intimidation

"It is another threat," says Randolph, "for the purpose of intimidating porters who are flocking to the porters' union."

The Negro Pullman porter is so psychologically equipped as a result of long association with the American travelling public that he is superior to practically any other group of workers in handling the traveling public in the Pullman service.

"This gesture of the Company in placing a few Chinese on club cars will no more stop the porters from joining the union than did the placing of a few Filipinos on the club cars when the union began to prevent porters from joining the union," says Randolph.

Organizer Randolph contends that the orientals are physically unqualified for the porters' jobs and there are not sufficient numbers of orientals available for them; and besides that the organized American labor movement will stand resolutely against the introduction of unorganized ori-

entals into American industries.

Another A. P. release, under date of December 30, quotes the Pullman Co., vice-president as saying that it is not the company's intention to put Chinese and Filipinos on their cars in place of Negroes. It was pointed out the duties of a club car porter are largely those of a waiter, while the Pullman porter handles luggage and has other tasks requiring a stouter physique.

COMMISSION TO HEAR PULLMAN CASE SATURDAY

Interstate Commerce Body To Pass On Abolishing Of Tips

PORTERS SEEKING PAY INCREASE FROM \$72.50

Brotherhood Head Enlists Senators To Set In At The Hearing

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(Special)—Complaint No. 20,007 is listed for a hearing by the Interstate Commerce Commission here Saturday.

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters headed by A. Philip Randolph, organizer, have petitioned the commission to abolish the tipping practice on Pullman cars.

This practice is said to violate sections of the Interstate Commerce Act, in that passengers are induced to pay charges in addition to those stamped on their tickets, and because of the size of the tip porters are persuaded to render some passengers higher quality of service than others.

Company Expects Tips

In employing porters, the brotherhood claims, the company notifies

the porters that they will receive \$72.50 in pay and \$50 to \$100 a month as contributions from passengers.

The brotherhood declares \$72.50 is not sufficient pay for porters and they should not be compelled to resort to professional begging to earn a livelihood, while working for a company fully able to pay its employees a living wage.

Company To Answer

The Pullman Company will contend that tipping is a matter between passengers and porters with which the company is not concerned.

The company denies that tips are a charge stated on company schedules, or that the company requires porters to differentiate in the amount and quality of service because of tips.

The company says the real purpose of the brotherhood is to secure increased pay and better working conditions, over which the Commission has no jurisdiction.

Counsel

Representing the porters will come besides Randolph, Roy Lancaster, secretary; Henry T. Hunt, Frank P. Walsh, Donald Richbery, attorneys. Continuance of the tipping system will mean a strike of porters, they declare. The company answered this gesture recently by employing a crew of Chinese porters.

Senators To Sit In

Mr. Randolph exhibited today letters from a number of senators who believe in the brotherhood's case and he has requested them to sit in at the hearing in order to lend it their moral support.

These senators include, Masters, S. D.; Curtis, Kansas; Frazier, S. D.; Cooper, Kansas Edge, N. J.; Ferris, Michigan; Waterman, Colorado; Dill, Washington; Deneen, Ill.; Shepard, Texas, and King, Utah.

Frank B. Willis, Ohio, says "I shall always feel that the tipping system is more or less un-American and considerable of a nuisance."

UNION SAYS "TIP EVIL" UNJUST TO MEN

By A. PHILIP RANDOLPH
Washington, D. C., Jan. 27.

In the chambers of the interstate commerce commission Saturday, Jan. 21, at 10 a. m., Attorney Henry T. Hunt presented the argument in behalf of the petition of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters to investigate the Pullman company's wages in relation to tips of porters.

The attorneys for the Pullman company presented the argument, attempting to show reason why the commission should refuse the petition of the porters.

Practically the full commission sat on the case. This is unusual. It indicates the importance and far-reaching significance of the dispute. The company, which was the defendant in the case, began by contending that the brotherhood was presenting this petition as a subterfuge for raising wages.

Calls for Arbitration

It is interesting to note that the attorneys for the Pullman company argued in behalf of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters carrying its case to the United States mediation board for arbitration. Mr. Kelly, the company's attorney, said that congress had set up this body as another arm of the government to deal with the question of wages, rules and working conditions and that the commission had no jurisdiction over this question.

This statement was made in all apparent innocence, although the organization, last July, had according to the provisions of the Railway act, presented its case to the United States mediation board for the revision of wages, rules and working conditions. Hon. Edwin P. Morrow, after determining that the brotherhood represented the majority of the porters and maids, urged and recommended that the Pullman company arbitrate the dispute with the union. But the Pullman company flatly refused to do so, thereby flagrantly violating the intent and purpose of the Railway Labor act which was enacted by congress and signed by the president.

Depend on Tips

Now that the brotherhood has raised the case of the porters before the interstate commerce commission which is a mandatory body and has the power to compel the Pullman company to abide by its decisions, the company, seeing that it has no case, is trying to hide behind the United States mediation board, whose recommendation it rejected and repudiated, which was tantamount to setting itself up above the law. But before the commission it is attempting to use as a smoke screen the very law which it refused to obey.

Mr. Hunt pointed out that the low wages of \$72.50 a month were paid porters because of the company's expectation that the public would subsidize this wage with tips. He discounted the charge of the Pullman

company's attorney that the case was for the purpose of raising wages and therefore should be presented to the United States mediation board. He pointed out that the motive for presenting the case to the interstate commerce commission was not material and that the commission had the power to require into the business management of the Pullman company which involved the investigation of wages, rules and working conditions. This view of Mr. Hunt's was corroborated and confirmed by practically every commissioner who questioned the attorneys for the Pullman company.

Read From Rules

He also established beyond the question of doubt that the Pullman company had given authorization, induced and directed porters to receive, solicit and obtain tips. He read from the book of rules issued by the company a statement by L. S. Hungerford, vice president and general manager of the Pullman company, which tried to show that the company recognized tips as a normal and usual compensation which a good porter would receive. He pointed out how the varying amounts in tips given by the public would result in the company's giving discriminatory service to passengers which was a violation of the interstate commerce act. He broke down the contention of the attorneys for the company, that \$7,000,000 which the public gave in tips did not influence the wage policy of the company and showed that were it not for these gratuities the company would be compelled to pay a living wage.

Mr. Hunt also showed that the commission had the power to take judicial cognizance of the excessive hours of work porters were forced to give, in that the said work materially influenced the quality of service which porters gave the public. Mr. Hunt's argument was clean cut, dignified, forceful and to the point. The commission only asked him one question, namely, the form of the order which he wished to file for action by the commission.

The attorneys for the company, on the other hand, were repeatedly interrupted by the commission with questions which tended to indicate that the commission doubted the truth of the statements being made. One of them asked Mr. Kelly if he wasn't merely splitting hairs when Mr. Kelly attempted to make some fine distinction on the word "prone." It is expected that a decision by the commission on the question of jurisdiction over the petition of the brotherhood will be made in the next few weeks. If it is favorable it will be a great victory, if not, the brotherhood has a program for the creation of an emergency which will require the president to appoint an emergency board for the purpose of investigating this entire dispute with a view to settling same permanently and constructively. With this contingency in view, a delegation waited on President Coolidge Jan. 10 in behalf of the brotherhood and presented him the facts involved in the case.

Representatives of the union at the hearing were W. H. DesVerney, assistant general organizer; Roy Lancaster, secretary-treasurer; Peter An-

thony, Washington division organizer, and the writer. After the hearing it was the consensus of opinion among those present that the commission practically as a whole was favorable to the porters' side of the case.

Wage Pauperism Discussed by Porters' Union President

By A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

Out of the miserable depths of indescribable, economic wage pauperism, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is steadily raising the Pullman porters and maids to a high plane of challenging and commanding power. Probably longer than any other group of wage earners in American industry, the porters have sat in the shadows, singing songs of economic sorrow and surrender, distressingly unwitting of their way. But happily behind every cloud there is a ray of sunshine.

So it is with the porters and maids. While the employee representation plan was resting upon the necks of the porters, with ever increasing menace and misery, the brotherhood came with a definite industrial program to give succor and solace to the distracted, disheartened, disorganized and despairing porter.

The spirit of organization swept the porters throughout the country with amazing rapidity. Instinctively, men sensed North, East, West and South, that the remedy for their condition lay in organization and nothing but organization of, by and for the Pullman porters.

Protests Ignored

With dramatic intensity, porters related how grievance after grievance, under the employee representation plan, had failed of proper, adequate and fair adjustment, how the superintendent was the autocrat of the district, how he disregarded the pleas of the porters, right or wrong. With much feeling and force they told how the superintendent trampled upon, ignored, disregarded and manipulated the company union, or employee plan, how, when the superintendent said that a porter must go, he had to go regardless of the merits of his case, and that the grievance committee of the plan had no power to stop him, and dared not suggest a policy contrary to the superintendent's, or the grievance committee would have to go, too.

They told how the Pullman wage conferences were staged as smoke

screens, to divert attention to porters from a bona-fide organization. They were aware of the utter and absolute failure of the welfare workers to achieve the welfare of the porters. The porters realize that the so-called welfare workers were really working for the welfare of the company, without regard to the interest of the porters. Of course, this is natural, since the welfare workers are paid by the company and take orders from the company. They knew from experience that when a Pullman porter was discharged, a welfare worker was entirely helpless to do him any good. He also knew that any passenger could write a letter to the superintendent of the Pullman company and cause any porter to be discharged whether he has been in the service one year or

40. This is not true of the Pullman conductors, engineers or firemen. All other transportation workers have their organizations to represent them in the adjustment of their grievances.

Reveal Conditions

Combining these obvious and flagrant injustices with the intolerable low wage of \$72.50 a month, with perhaps tips and perhaps none, long hours of nearly 400 a month, from one to five hours of preparatory time, which is labor unpaid, the possibility of being dead-headed all over the country for months when no tips can be made, since no passengers are on the cars, the requirement of the porter to use his own money to buy polish to shine the passengers' shoes, without the right to request pay, the existence of hundreds of extra por-

ters who some time get a run and some time don't but who must report anyhow, daily, or be discharged—all of these conditions drove the Pullman porters into the brotherhood, as a traveler on a desert seeks water to slake his thirst.

Before the Pullman company was able to sense the gigantic proportions which the brotherhood was assuming, the union had won over the large majority of the porters and maids, and in May, 1926, and July, 1927, it presented the case of the porters to the United States mediation board. The company contested the right of the brotherhood to represent the men and claimed that 85 per cent of the porters had voted for the company union. The board determined that the brotherhood did lawfully represent the majority of the porters, and therefore, urged and recommended that the Pullman company arbitrate the dispute with the brotherhood according to the provision of the Railway Labor act. The Pullman company replied in flagrant defiance of the board that there was nothing to arbitrate, that there was no dispute.

Calls for Investigation

Thereupon the brotherhood presented its case to the interstate commerce commission, contending that the Pullman company, by requiring porters to solicit tips from passengers who had already paid for ticket entitling them to berth and service, violates the interstate commerce act. The brotherhood calls for an investigation of the Pullman company so that a definite and legal relationship might be determined between tips and wages, thereby depriving the company of the excuse of claiming that tips are a part of

the porters' wages, relieving the company of the necessity of paying the porter a living, total and proper wage. The fact that the company strenuously fought against the interstate commerce commission's taking jurisdiction over this case shows that it fears the consequences of such an investigation. It knows that the commission is the only government body which has mandatory power over it and that it cannot evade the commission as it did the United States mediation board. Of course, the brotherhood is not depending upon the decision of the interstate commerce commission, although it expects the decision to be favorable, but it is relying upon the solidarity of the men which is the only basis of power, the power to which the Pullman company will be compelled to bow. Were this not true the company would not fight the porters union, for it would be a waste of time, money and worry to attempt to defeat that which is doomed to failure anyway. The Pullman company, the enlightened public and all labor men know that the brotherhood can and will win if the porters stick and stand firm. It is perhaps the eighth wonder of the world so far as the Pullman company is concerned that the porter once carefree, apathetic, indifferent and unconcerned, is now aroused, awakened, determined and resolute upon carrying the brotherhood through to victory regardless of consequences.

Company Amazed

The company is amazed that by firing some of the outstanding porters who were ardent union fighters, it was not able to stampede the organization or frighten the porters away from it. Porters who had worked for the company 20 and 30 years proudly took their discharge from the company before they would stoop to repudiating the union. At this manly and unprecedented conduct the company was thunderstruck and shocked. It was astounded when the placing of a few Filipinos and Chinese on the club cars was ridiculed and laughed out of court by the porters. It was stricken with desperation when the "yellow-dog" contract utterly failed to intimidate the men and stop the movement. Now it is reluctantly facing the necessity of dealing with the brotherhood it could not destroy.

To this end it must mold and shape a new Pullman policy toward the porter and the brotherhood. Mr. Mitchell, superintendent of the Pennsylvania district of New York, has been discarded; most likely his satellites will be discarded too. The brotherhood's attacks on him made him a moral liability to the company. Other superintendents will have to go too. The logic of events demands a more humane, civilized, rational, constructive and just policy toward the porter. Even the Pullman company must bow to an aroused public opinion and united front of porters and maids.

PORTERS GIRD FOR GREATER FIGHT AHEAD

Amassing of Funds to Finance Probable Strike Is Next Step of Men

READY TO STRIKE

A telegram from A. Phillip Randolph, general organizer, to A. L. Totten, assistant general organizer here Wednesday, said the Chicago and New York men were ready for the strike order and that citizens and labor organizations had pledged support of the men.

NEW YORK — According to A. Phillip Randolph, general organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission that it has no jurisdiction over the Pullman porters' case has only stirred and aroused a flaming determination on the part of the porters to fight to the finish. The answer of hundreds of porters who are reported as being in the various division offices in all parts of the country, is the paying of a special levy and their dues to redouble their activities and consolidate their forces for a complete show-down.

Randolph points out that the dissenting opinion of three commissioners, Eastman, Lewis and Allison shows that there is grave doubt as to the tenability, soundness and legality of the decision. Henry T. Hunt, counsel for the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, indicates probability of calling for a reopening of the case.

The present program of the Brotherhood, according to the general organizer, is to proceed with the creation of an emergency as provided by the Railway Labor Act.

(The only way an emergency can be created is to call a strike.) This will require the appointment of an emergency board by the president of the United States, whose duty it shall be to investigate the entire dispute between the Pullman company and the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters over a period of thirty days and hand down his findings.

To Strike, Totten Says

The Pullman porters are preparing to strike to create an emergency and thus bring their case to the attention

of the Emergency board and secure consideration of their case under the terms of the railway labor act, according to a statement of Ashley L. Totten, assistant general organizer of the Brotherhood, issued from the divisional headquarters here Monday. The local office of the brotherhood is at 209 Lincoln building, corner Eighteenth and Vine streets.

Labor - 1928

Unions, Strikes, etc.

TIMES

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

AUG 1 1928

THE DISTURBERS

The sixth world congress of the commune, which has been running in Moscow, has shown much interest in conditions in America. This is recognized as the strongest citadel of capital, but the Nihilists still have their illusions over the prospect of its downfall. One delegate bearing the hectic name of John Pepper brought promises of great Communist activity among the nearly 10,000,000 unorganized negroes in America. Much propaganda is being used among the unskilled blacks of the South and Pepper asserts that conditions are ripe for agitation because of the in-

creasing industrialization of the South and also through the possibility of lining up the negroes who have emigrated to the industrial North.

Capital is creating industry and providing profitable employment for the colored population. Communism could never have done that, yet the commune would incite the blacks to destroy the industrial base upon which their existing liberties are founded.

Another American delegate—one John Loveday, told the Moscow internationale that the work of revolution was progressing notably in this country and he could promise the ultimate creation of a completely free proletarian state which would rise above the ruins of American capital.

The message was received with cheers. Evidently the big idea is to have the shock troops of the American revolution led by the blacks, who will be unionized with that purpose in mind. It is reasonably certain that the actual leaders of the revolt will not be found in the front-line trenches.

Yet it is a bit interesting to note that these foamy warriors go blithely on plotting the downfall of a government which has given them peace, progress and prosperity far beyond their deserts.

TALKS ON NEGRO IN LOS ANGELES

Hall to Address Many

Meetings

By I. BROOKS

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 27.—

Otto Hall, field organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party, who recently returned from Soviet Russia, where he made a study of racial problems, is scheduled to address several mass meetings in Los Angeles on "Negro Problems and their Solutions."

On Friday evening, January 4, at the A. M. Zion Church at Pico and Paloma, he will speak on "Soviet Russia and Racial Questions." He will also address the Negro Open Forum, Sunday afternoon and in the evening of the same day. He will speak at the Civil Liberties Union Open Forum.

Arrangements for other meetings are in progress and according to indications and the universal interest manifested both in the Negro section and among the white workers, the success of all these meetings is assured.

70,000 Negroes in City.

In this city there is a Negro population of about 70,000, the overwhelming majority of whom are workers. These Negro workers are largely employed in the lowest paid positions, such as street workers, garbage collectors, etc., and the white chauvinism of the A. F. of L. has been instrumental in keeping them outside of the ranks of organized labor. Not only do they find themselves, along with thousands of local white workers, victims of Coolidge "prosperity," but they are also confronted with special problems arising from chauvinism and racial prejudices.

Race Discrimination.

It is needless to say that socially, the status of the Negro worker in Los Angeles is on a par with his economic situation. Residential restrictions make it impossible for the Negroes to either buy or rent a home in sections other than those that now keep him in virtual segregation. As a result they suffer from considerable overcrowding and poor housing facilities.

The fact that Hall has recently returned from Soviet Russia where he spent three years in earnest study of racial and colonial problems and their successful solution in U. S. S.

R. undoubtedly qualifies him to deal with his subject, and his visit promises to be momentous importance to both Negro and white workers of the city.

California

Labor-1928

Unions, Strikes, etc. The Communists Are for a Black Republic!

The whole capitalist press is up in the air. London exposures... Johannesburg exposures... Riga exposures... follow each other with dramatic swiftness. The charge is stupendous:

"Moscow wants to create an independent Negro republic in South Africa."

The "charge" is well-founded. We plead guilty. The Communists do want a native Negro republic in South Africa! The slogan to establish a native republic in South Africa is not the invention of the Riga lie-dispensers; it is not the product of the lie-factories of the capitalist press in London or Johannesburg.

The Sixth World Congress of the Communist International took up the Negro question in all its ramifications. The deliberations of the Congress analyzed the situation of the Negroes in the United States of America, in the South African Union, in the Negro States of Liberia, Haiti, Santo Domingo, and in the Negro colonies of Central Africa. The Communist International considers the problems of the oppressed Negro race as one of the most significant questions confronting the Communists.

The thesis of the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International on the colonial question describes in the following way the conditions of the Negro masses in South Africa:

"In the Union of South Africa the Negro masses—who constitute the majority of the population, but whose land is expropriated by the white colonists and the government and who are deprived of their political rights and of the right to freedom of migration—are subjected to the most inhuman forms of race and class oppression and suffer at one and the same time from precapitalist and capitalist modes of exploitation and oppression."

The World Congress, of course, did not confine itself to an analysis of the situation of the Negro masses, but gave clear-cut instructions to the South African Communists how to fight for the oppressed Negroes. The first instruction is for an uncompromising struggle for full equality for the Negroes:

"The Communist Party, which has already achieved considerable success among the Negro

proletariat, must continue, even more energetically, the struggle for complete equality for the Negroes, for the abolition of all special measures and laws directed against the Negroes, and for the confiscation of the land of the plantation-owners."

The second instruction given by the World Congress of the Communist International to our South African comrades is for a determined fight for the establishment of an independent Negro republic in South Africa:

"The Party should determinedly and immediately put forward the slogan of the creation of an independent native republic, at the same time safeguarding the rights of the white minority, and should actually fight for its establishment."

No, it is not the product of the Riga lie-factory but the product of the Leninist policies of the Communist International, when the World Congress instructs the South African Communists to put forward determinedly and immediately the slogan of the establishment of an independent Negro republic. The overwhelming majority of the population of the South African Union consists of Negroes. There is a thin layer of white capitalists who exploit and oppress the Negro masses. There is a stratum of white labor aristocracy which shares the profits of exploitation wrung from the Negro toiling masses by their white masters.

The slogan of establishment of an independent Negro republic in South Africa may sound unbelievable to the horror-stricken white capitalists, but certainly it is something natural and self-evident for revolutionary Marxians who accept the fundamental teachings of Lenin about the relations between white imperialism and the colonial peoples.

Mr. Tielman Roos, Minister in the Government of the Union of South Africa, came out with a vicious attack against the Communists, declaring that in the next election the issue will be **nationalism vs. Communism**. He said:

"We shall fight to the utmost any attempt to develop natives along lines which will endanger the white standard of the Union."

Mr. Tielman Roos is the embodiment of 100 per cent jingoism, and he is right when he declares that Communism endangers the "white standard" of the Union of South Africa. Communism means the liberation of the Negro masses of South Africa, means the establishment of a "black standard," means the end of white exploitation and oppression.

Communists.

But to make the panic of the white capitalists and plantation-owners complete, we can furnish the additional information that the Communist International put forward the slogan of an independent Negro republic not only for South Africa but for the Solid South of the United States of America as well.

The same colonial thesis of the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International reads:

"In those regions in the South where the Negroes live in compact masses, it is necessary to proclaim the slogan of self-determination for the Negroes. A radical reorganization of the agrarian structure of the Southern States is one of the basic tasks of the revolution. The Negro Communists should make clear to the Negro workers and farmers that only their close union with the white proletariat and their common struggle against the American bourgeoisie can gain them freedom from barbaric exploitation, that only a victorious proletarian revolution can fully and definitely solve the agrarian and national questions of southern United States in the interests of the oppressed masses of the Negro population of the country."

The Communist International is for the slogan of national self-determination for the Negroes in the South, where the Negro toilers live in compact masses, exploited and oppressed by the white plantation-owners and capitalists.

The Workers (Communist) Party of America in the election campaign just past came out openly and unreservedly for the right of national self-determination for the Negroes. National self-determination means the right to establish their own Negro State, if they choose to do so. The Communist Party declares that it respects the decision of the Negro masses about the form of realization of this self-determination. At the same time it is the duty of the Negro comrades to emphasize the solidarity of the Negro and white workers and to make clear to the Negro masses that only a victorious proletarian revolution can fully and definitely solve the national question in the Solid South in favor of the oppressed Negro masses.

It would be a dangerous illusion to think that the realization of national self-determination for the Negroes can be secured under the present relations of power under capitalism. National self-determination for the Negro race can be realized only in the course of the proletarian revolution. It would be a major mistake to believe that in imperialist America—in the country of the most powerful, most centralized and concentrated industries—there can be any other revolution

but a proletarian revolution. The Communist Party is the advocate of full racial, social and political equality for the Negro race, and pledges itself to fight for the right of national self-determination for the Negroes in the South. But the Negro masses must understand that their racial and economic liberation can be achieved only in alliance with the working class—whites and blacks alike—and as a product of the victorious proletarian upheaval.

Labar-1928

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/Negro Delegate to Comintern Congress



Mary Adams, American Negro delegate to the World Congress of the Communist International is shown above with her sons, Charles enlarged at left, and Neil. The boys have been spending their time in the Soviet Union in a Pioneer Camp. One of them is now in Moscow, the other at school in the Crimea.

How the Reds Are Trying To Communize Negroes

Editor Constitution: The attached translation covering the communization of the southern darky, should prove startling in its intent, implication and possibilities.

No organization in our country has a more definite knowledge, backed up by documentary evidence, than the AVIF, concerning the penetration of the communist movement south of the Mason and Dixon line, with its front line attack directed against the southern darky.

Giving this matter the "white silence" for fear of arousing the complacency of our fellow citizens in the south, is the wrong policy, as will be discovered some years hence.

The progress of communizing the southern darky has made strides since Moscow has called to its bosom scores of American darkies to undergo intensive training to fit them, upon their return to America, for the work outlined in the translation herewith.

We can give names and incidents proving definitely that this campaign is meeting with success beyond the fondest hopes of the soviet leaders.

There is nothing confidential whatsoever about this communication and it is to be hoped that you will give it some publicity, for only by public opinion and disturbing the complacency of our citizenry can this program of Moscow be rendered abortive. Use the material with or without credit, mentioning or withholding name of our organization or the writer's name.

AMERICAN VIGILANT INTELLIGENCE FEDERATION,
Per H. A. Jung, Genl. Mgr.,
Chicago, Ill., November 7, 28.

"REDS" TURN TO THE SOUTH.

Coincident with the jailing of 25 radicals in Washington for parading, and for "demonstrating" without licenses, the leader of the group being a negro man, the others, including ten women being white, we are publishing today a significant and illuminating communication from the American Vigilant Intelligence Federation of Chicago.

It will perhaps startle many readers, but there is not the slightest doubt of the determined movement of the soviet and communistic groups in America—well organized and financed—to drive "red" wedge into the south.

We have seen it coming for months, and have warned against it.

That it is the purpose to "use" the negro is most regrettable, because the members of that race have found by unbroken experience that the south is the source of their best opportunities and hopes, and that the southern white people have been the race's best friend in all economic, industrial and educational lines.

The communication from the Vigilant Federation says:

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lined in the translation herewith. We can give names and incidents proving definitely that this campaign is meeting with success beyond the fondest hopes of the soviet leaders."

There is no doubt about the truthfulness of the statement but we are constrained to believe that no considerable numbers of southern negroes will be hi-jacked into any such schemes of the Reds. It cannot be forgotten that Moscow also "called" Big Bill Haywood, and Emma Goldman, white radical leaders, and then subdued them to humiliation. "Big Bill" died recently in poverty, having been practically sustained in the closing years of his life by his Russian wife who held a small government clerkship at the soviet capitol. Emma Goldman fled from Russia, and sought the "Red haunts" of London, and then disappeared from view.

And yet the seriousness of the present communistic movement in America cannot be overlooked. This year the communist party can-

didates were on the official ballots of 34 states, including Georgia and Florida and all of the other southern states except five. In 1924 it had official ballots in only 14 states, and not one of them in the south. These facts cannot be passed over lightly.

Following is a translation from "Pravda" of October 16, 1928, No. 241—4073—columns 3-4. It is the official organ of the central committee of the all-union communist party, better known as the Third International and also known as the Comintern. It is published in Moscow, Russia.

The caption is: "The American Communist Party Carries Out the Decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Communist International."

"To extend our activities amongst the 12,000,000 negroes resident in the U. S. A., the communist party has resolved to create a permanent special negro commission, consisting of three members of the politbureau and six negro comrades. The negro department of the party is to be conducted by five members of the party, who will give all their energies to this work. A campaign has been launched for converting the monthly paper, "The Negro Champion," into a weekly. In the southern states, largely populated by negro elements, a militant campaign is set afoot against race inequality. The success of this campaign is enhanced by the fact that

thousands of negroes have remained without shelter due to the hurricane and floods. The plea of the negro workers and peasants for food and shelter has been answered by the arrival of armed military forces. . . . In extending aid to the afflicted, a distinction was made between the whites and blacks, and, of course, it was the blacks who were discriminated against. At present many branches of the party are rapidly being organized in the southern states."

Of course every intelligent negro in the south knows that the statements in the soviet organ of Moscow as to racial conditions in the southern states of America are viciously untrue. But the proposal is to capitalize ignorance.

The American branch of "reds" has repeatedly attempted to break in upon the southern textile workers, but the "walking delegates" have received cold receptions. The Anglo-Saxon blood of the south will take more unkindly to this deliberate attempt to exploit the southern negro into vicious radicalism.

Organized labor in Georgia, and in other southern states, has minced no words in denouncing the "red" organization's efforts to make inroads into this section.

Labov-1928.

Europe.

Unions, Strikes, etc.,
**NEW YORK
EVE. TELEGRAM**

**JUL 27 1928
WANTS TASKS GIVEN
NEGRO COMMUNISTS**

**Moscow Delegate Alleges Race Bias
in American Party.**

By the United Press.

MOSCOW, July 27.—Negro communists in the United States must be given more active work to take advantage of the "enormous revolutionary possibilities opened up by work among the negro masses," William Jones, American negro delegate, said before the Communist Internationale Congress today.

Jones sharply criticized American Communists for paying insufficient attention to the negro problem, and added that race prejudice existed inside the American party.

John Pepper, another American delegate, warned the Congress that American workers still were far from extremism and that the revolutionary situation in the United States must not be overestimated.

Labor - 1942

Unions, Strikes, etc.

FLORIDA CITY BARS RANDOLPH

Jacksonville Official
Refuses To Allow
Him To Speak

HOLDS JAIL THREAT

Special to Journal and Guide

New York, Jan. 16.—When several citizens called on the mayor of Jacksonville to inform him of the visit of A. Philip Randolph, general organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and editor of The Messenger Magazine, he answered them sheepishly, "I know all about it, but he isn't coming here to Jacksonville. I'll put him in jail and anybody else who has anything to do with his meeting." With this prejudicial attitude on the part of the mayor of Jacksonville, the citizens informed Mr. Randolph of the attitude of the city administration toward him and advised that he should not visit Jacksonville this time.

It is believed by Mr. Randolph and the officials of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters that the local superintendent of the Pullman Company in Jacksonville, Mr. Cooper, was responsible for creating this bias and un-American attitude of the mayor toward Randolph who is a native of Florida.

Field Organizer Hounded

It will be interesting to note in this connection, that only some eight months ago, Mr. Bennie Smith, field organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters was hounded and harassed and persecuted in Jacksonville by the city police so that he was compelled to leave the

town. When a statement of Mr. Smith's case was made to the New York World, John Temple Graves, editor of the Jacksonville Journal, took issue with it in an editorial entitled "New York Please Take Note." An attempt was made by the officials of Jacksonville to charge Bennie Smith with circulating inflammatory literature. The fact was, Mr. Smith was not circulating any such literature for he was only selling The Messenger Magazine, which has been sold in Jacksonville for the last ten years during which time, as now, Mr. Randolph was its editor.

RUNAWAY RANDOLPH

(The Light)

Because some unnamed friends of A. Philip Randolph, general organizer of the so-called Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, informed him that the mayor of Jacksonville, Fla., had expressed an intention to place Randolph in jail, the militant organizer decided that he would not go to the Florida city. In a propaganda release, he expresses the BELIEF, not the knowledge, that a Pullman Company supervisor in Jacksonville made the mayor think that he, Randolph, is a bad egg, and should not be permitted to plead his "cause" before the oppressed porters in Jacksonville whose money Randolph is after.

It is just like the kind of a leader that Randolph is to run away from fire. He contrived to stay at home during the late war. He resembles many other Negroes of the North who spout off about the Negro leaders of the South and who rail against the injustices of the South, but who never go where the trouble is because they are afraid. Men in the South who are doing commendable work in bringing the races together peaceably and who, with the greatest delicacy and skill are gradually raising the Negro's estate, are styled Uncle Toms and Sambos by the Randolph type of Negro who puts on a pair of spectacles, looks his books over, and then starts singing about how terrible everything is in Mississippi and Georgia. But he never gets the courage to go down in Mississippi, Georgia and other states to tackle the problem in the manner that he preaches

about it. He is too cowardly to do that.

The mayor of Jacksonville, Fla., could not keep Ben Davis out of his city if Ben Davis thought his cause was just. He could not keep C. F. Richardson away. He could not frighten S. D. Redmond. He could not make a coward of that South Carolina Negro lawyer who defied the forces of injustice in that state to defend defenseless Negroes. No, there are hundreds of thousands of Negroes in the South who are facing the music, dexterously and tactfully avoiding the pitfalls of misunderstanding and enmity, while Randolph and others like him are talking and writing a lot of long-range bunk. Cowards can talk and cowards can do a deal of running away.

So much of Randolph's propaganda has been accepted without question that it seems he is determined, in his program of confiding people, to avail himself of every opportunity to employ more deceit. Another of his propaganda releases informs the public and his so-called Brotherhood that he and a number of representatives who held a so-called labor conference in Washington, had called upon President Coolidge and had a conference with him. Is it true? Of course, if it were true, it would mean nothing. Anybody can see

the President. The least important citizen of the nation can see him. All that he needs is a friend who can pull the wires, or, better still, be around when the President holds his daily hand-shaking sessions for college students, Rotarians, ladies' aid societies and other nondescript groups. Mr. Randolph ought to have no trouble at all getting in to see Mr. Coolidge, or placing himself in the midst of the hand-shaking celebrants so that he might hand the President, or his secretary, a little note on his task of liberating the Pullman porters from their jobs. But what if he did? It wouldn't mean anything. Why worry about it?

What is more serious in Mr. Randolph's propaganda releases is

his complaint against the hundreds of men, now in the Pullman service, who are employed as porter instructors, clerks, and so forth. Phil would have some agency act to displace these men who have won their jobs through superior service, so that some other fellows who are paying Phil dues might get the jobs and possibly pay more dues. He declares that the men he would put into the jobs would be more intelligent and have an ideal conception of their function in sleeping car service, but he does not stop to remember that all that intelligence and lofty conception ought to be able to find even better jobs than those. Men as intelligent as those Phil would put to work would probably be smart enough to want to be leading a racket like Phil is.

But maybe they are not so smart. For more than two years Phil claims that they have been giving him their money and, although the funds are reported to be rather low now, so low in fact that divers benefits must be given, Phil has not been compelled to give a financial report on how much he has spent and for what. No, no. He says he has eight thousand members. At five dollars a crack that's forty thousand. Eleven thousand came from the Garland fund. If eight thousand men have paid their dues of one dollar a month twenty-four months out of the thirty that the so-called Brotherhood has been operating, that's \$192,000, which added to the other figures makes a total of \$243,000, which with various assessments for little badges and other tricks ought easily make a quarter of a million. Phil tells the boys that he has some real good auditors who look after the accounts (to suit Phil, of course, because he pays them), and that all the porters have to do is come to his office in New York and take a peep at the books to see that everything is all right. Some of the boys in Los Angeles, New Orleans and Jacksonville haven't had the time to get around to Phil's office yet. Nor will they, as Phil well knows,

so he'll pooh-pooh all the talk about money. Some of the porters, following Randolph, expect to get something for nothing. He is showing them how.

TRADITION IN WAY OF MIXED LABOR UNIONS

Florida Desires Cooperation
But Thinks Separate
Locals Best

By THOMAS L. DABNEY

Jacksonville, Florida, May 15.—Despite the fact that the general policy of organized labor in America is to stress the necessity of the solidarity of labor regardless of race, color or sex, southern white labor, following the traditions of the South in race relations, is to a large extent advocating separate unions for white and Negro workers. A large number of Negro workers also favor separate unions for themselves, more, it seems, however, on account of unsatisfactory experience with organized white labor than from deliberate choice.

White labor leaders give reasons for their preference for separate unions for Negro workers. An official of the Central Labor Union of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, for example, explains his choice on the score that the general public in the South would be more hostile to organized labor should it maintain any relation with Negro labor that would imply an acceptance of social equality between the races. Another labor leader, more astute than the Winston-Salem official explains that the Negro needs the experience in leadership and direction which separate unions offer to exceptional Negroes in the labor movement. Still other explain that Negro labor and white labor can best get along if both have separate unions.

It appears, however, that mixed locals are formed with little hesitation wherever local labor conditions dictate such a policy, provided that local southern tradition is out too hostile. The social equality taboo is a delicate question thruout the South, and white labor leaders are very cautious in their dealings with Negro labor lest they be accused of promoting social equality between the races.

A. F. L. Segregates In the South, Say

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 17.

—Although organized labor's general policy is to stress the need of solidarity regardless of race or color or sex, southern white labor is to a large extent advocating separate unions for white and Negro workers. In this the racial traditions of the South are being followed. A large number of Negro workers also favor separate unions for themselves, more on account of unsatisfactory experiences with organized white labor than from deliberate choice.

White labor leaders have varying reasons for their preference for separate Negro unions. One very astute labor "leader" perhaps more clever than others, says the Negro needs the experience in leadership and direction with separate unions offers him this splendid opportunity which he could not possibly get if the Negroes and whites belonged to the same union. Some other leaders claim that the races can get along better if both have separate unions.

Mixed locals are formed, however, with little effort, it is said, whenever local conditions dictate such necessity. However, white labor "leaders" are very cautious in their dealings with Negro labor, lest they be accused of promoting "social equality" between the races.

Labor-1928

Unions, Strikes, etc.

STORY OF STRUGGLE OF PULLMAN PORTERS FOR ECONOMIC JUSTICE

Fight for Organization and a Living Wage in Retrospect

By A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

[This article is the first of a series on the STORY OF THE PULLMAN PORTERS' STRUGGLE FOR ECONOMIC JUSTICE. It is a study of the historical background of the present Porters' union, together with a brief survey of the structure of the Pullman company's opposition. It will be followed by three more articles which shall treat of the program and process of organization, the place of the Porters' union in the scheme of the Race's economic struggle upward, the relation and significance of the porters' fight to the white organized workers and a concluding article on the future of the movement and Aframericans in the industrial life of America.]

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Out of the black night of slavery which shrouded the life of Negroes in America for a quarter of a thousand years, Aframerican workers emerged into a world of work and wages, distressingly unwitting of their way. Before they had drunk deep of the red wine of freedom they had been caught and imprisoned in the chains of George Pullman.

They were rescued from the slimy clutches of slavery, with work without wages. Negroes began work with the Pullman company for little or no wages. Burdened with the heritage of a slave psychology, fearing lest they might be pushed back into the sinister system of chattel bondage, they were easily induced to accept any wage system, however miserable and meager, expecting to solicit gratuities from sympathetic traveling pullmen. In the year of the beginning of Pullman—1867—Negroes were not only incapable of thinking in terms of collective wage bargaining, as most whites were practically unaware of the significance of organized labor, but they were not certain of their freedom. Their old masters had already begun plotting to re-enslave the black freemen through the invocation of the black code, vagrancy laws, share crop and tenant farming and peonage. In such a state of civil, political and economic uncertainty, why wouldn't Pullman seek to get them to work on a quasi-feudalistic basis? Negro workers at that stage of their social and economic history were easy preys to the greed, avarice and cunning of the lumber mills, railroads, cotton plantations and turpentine-still operators, whose sole objective was to make large profits out of cheap labor.

Thus, with the skill and service-personality of Negroes, Pullman projected its de luxe service system straight across the continent, building up one of the most significant, powerful and profitable industrial institutions in America.

While largely inarticulate, there was unrest among the Pullman porters in the early days. Porters with eight and nine stripes speak remi-

niscently of the times when a porter had to pay for every glass broken and every comb, brush, blanket, sheet or towel lost. There never was a time, so runs the story of men who muse in retrospect, with a manifest poignant pang of sorrow, on their work and wages when Pullman had only the wicker lamp for lighting, the coal stove for heating and a humble contrivance for a berth; when a porter was safe and secure against a summary discharge upon the slightest pretext, without a fair and adequate trial.

But with the coming of the World war, which readjusted the relations of the supply and demand for labor, bringing a consequent rise in wages, the porters began giving expression to their discontent with the work and wages of Pullman. Three or four attempts had been made to organize the porters to fight for more wages and better working rules. R. L. Mays had organized a group of porters in the West. M. P. Webster, present president and organizer of the Chicago division of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, had been active also in developing organization among the porters in Chicago. In the East, Samuel Freeman, present welfare worker in the New York Central district of the Pullman company, was president of a Pullman porters' union. Mr. Webster relates that from personal experience every increase the porters have received in the last quarter of a century has been the result of force and pressure brought to bear on the Pullman company, either through the competition of higher wages in other industries for Pullman porters, such as obtained during the war, or through protests and petitions or through efforts at organization.

Immediately after the end of the war the spirit for organization among porters began to take on new life. During the war, Director General W. G. McAdoo, seeking to maintain peace in the transportation industry for the facilitation of the movement of munitions, urged railway employees to form themselves into organizations with a view to rendering the settlement of disputes less difficult and more rapid, thereby avoiding the interruption of the movement of soldiers and goods.

The board of wages and working

conditions had been set up as the machinery to handling disputes between employees and carriers. Upon the end of the war and the return of the railroads to private hands, the board of wages and working conditions were abolished, and under the transportation act, title III, the railroad labor board was established. The purpose of this board was to mediate, conciliate and arbitrate disputes and grievances arising between the employees and the management of the railroads, with a view to effecting their amicable and constructive settlement. Upon the enactment of the transportation act in 1920 the Pullman company, seeing the several attempts of the porters at organization of, by and for themselves, and fearing lest they some day succeed, devised the employee representative plan or company union, with the concealed purpose of diverting the attention of the porters from a real, bona-fide organization which is uncontrolled and untrammelled by the Pullman company.

Object to Pullman Plan

At the very beginning of the employee representative plan the porters of militancy and manhood distrusted and disapproved of it. While they did not sense the full meaning and significance of the plan, they doubted the good faith of the Pullman company in forming an organization for them out of the clear, cold sky. They knew that Pullman hadn't ever been guilty of giving them anything before. They knew that Pullman was a hard taskmaster, unyielding and exacting, ever seeking and insisting on its "pound of flesh." Therefore the porters were on sound ground in assuming the attitude of the Englishman who, when some one offered to give him something for nothing, asked with solemn amazement: "What's the matter with it?"

Certainly there must be a joker in the plan reasoned the more far-sighted and intelligent porters and maids, and they were right. The employee plan, like a phony diamond, will not bear examination, and the company shuts off discussion of it by charging everyone with disloyalty who seeks to investigate it. Before the porters were conscious of the purpose of the plan, the company had jammed it down their throats and

General.

began creating a swarm of welfare workers, commonly styled by porters as "stool pigeons" and "spies," to play the role of apologists for the company union, to muddy the water and confuse the minds of the men.

Rise of Welfare Workers

The welfare worker is a new sort of industrial growth or phenomenon in the Pullman family. Like the big Negro politician and job holder who is picked to lull the rank and file into a false sense of security, so that they may be manipulated by designing and cunning powerful white politicians, the Negro welfare worker was created by the Pullman company and paid \$150 per month to chloroform the masses of the porters into the sleep of impotency. Ignorance, apathy, indifference and unconcern as to their fundamental economic interests and rights. Their function and duty is to spread the sinister and poisonous doctrine that a porter is disloyal if he belongs to a bona-fide union such as the brotherhood, although Pullman conductors are not accused of disloyalty despite the fact that they have a union of their own. It may be interesting for the public to know in this connection that the conductors' union was instrumental in raising the pay of the conductors from \$60 per month in 1915 to \$160 in 1928, together with the eight-hour day or the 240-hour work month, with pay for overtime and favorable working rules.

Be it known also that there are no welfare workers among Pullman conductors. Welfare workers, as a rule, are only employed in order to attempt to make workers who are overworked and underpaid content with their lot. Where workers get decent wages and have reasonable working conditions and humane treatment, welfare workers, who are generally regarded by organized labor as spies, are not needed.

Pullman has developed an elaborate espionage system which operates in the manner of picking out the strong and independent spirits among the porters for the purpose of reporting them to the superintendent with a view to having them duly framed, so that the company may break the spirit of the more aggressive porters with a threat of expulsion from the service.

The social service work of the welfare fraternity consists in visiting the homes of porters in order to determine how many automobiles and Victrolas the porters own, the number of children in school and the kind of clothes the porter's wife wears, so that the company may have this information to present to the porters when they ask for more wages in the Pullman wage conference.

It is against this indescribably intolerable condition that the porters organized in 1925. The movement, which was initiated by Porters W. H. DesVerney, Roy Lancaster and A. L. Totten, with the co-operation of the writer, because of the nameless injustices and indignities practiced on the porters, such as the dismissal of Roy Lancaster, former member of the employee representation plan, without a fair and adequate hearing, and the subsequent dismissal of A. L. Totten, Bennie Smith, J. C. Mills, W. M. Edwards and several other outstanding porters, who were trying to make the plan function in the inter-

est of far play, grew with amazing rapidity. The imagination of the rank and file from coast to coast was swiftly captured, the company astounded and the public fascinated with the matchless courage, remarkable intelligence and iron-will determination with which the brotherhood swept on from victory to victory.

(The next article will consist of the treatment of the program and process of organization of the brotherhood.)

NO COLOR LINE IN LABOR

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John P. Frey of the American Federation of Labor, addressing the national interracial conference this week said: "Labor unionists are more willing to organize Negroes than the Negroes are to be organized."

This statement is but another way of expressing the deep and abiding suspicion we have for union labor. Now, sixty years after white labor forced our freedom to save itself from unequal and unfair competition, it has not persuaded us that the cause of all workers is the same. The two races in the labor field are like snarling dogs bristling for a fight to the loss of the comforts of peace. One is big and the other small, but neither can be his best under the conditions.

Negroes, the most of whom are workers, cannot make progress without the help of white labor. White labor, which has done in the last hundred years more to improve its status than in all the preceding history of civilization, is essentially union. Therefore Negro workers for their own sake ought to get into accord with union labor. At the same time, union labor, however much it has done and undertakes to do for workers, invites defeat so long as any considerable body of workers demonstrates ability to exist, not associated with it. Its case is only partly proven. If unionism embraced all, its demands would command attention.

Neither the black nor the white workers have done what they should for their own best interests. Each has been foolish enough to think most in terms of self for the immediate moment. On the side of the unions, a few men like Samuel Gompers have sounded the advance to higher ground, and on our side a few have made overtures to unionism. We are in the worse position to make advances, because while the advantages of unionism to us can be proven, they are distant. On the other hand the

persecutions and invasions of our human rights by unions are immediate and on every hand.

No Negro can escape being suspicious of unionism so long as union organizers after they do their work among us, go away and leave us to prejudiced local, district and national officials who see to it that we are the last hired and the first fired. Unions must do away with the color line for their members. A worker of our race who happens to be a member of the union, should stand on his individual merit in securing and holding a job, even though social considerations operate in other relationships.

The past record has not made for confidence. Let's forget it and be sensible. Workers have common interests. Social and political differences do not destroy their economic oneness. The American Federation of Labor, with its organization and superior leadership need not expect us to proceed step for step with it in moves toward unity. We ought to, but we cannot. The obvious thing is for black and white each to do his best in his situation to bring labor into accord. What capital and labor have learned, it is high time for labor to pattern after in its membership.

Labor - 1928
Unions, Strikes, etc.,

Formally Dismisses Complaint of Worker for Lack of Jurisdiction

According to Organizer Strike Vote is Next Move to Abolish Tipping and Give Porters Living Wage

WASHINGTON, March 12. — The Interstate Commerce Commission Friday formally dismissed, for lack of jurisdiction, the complaint of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters against the Pullman Company.

In their complaint the porters protested that they were from long practice compelled to depend on gratuities for a considerable portion of their wages, that this fact was known to the Pullman Company, which was a party to the practice and promised this compensation. It was claimed that this was a violation of the two sections of the Interstate Commerce act, in that passengers felt compelled to pay more for service than the lawfully published rate and that there was undue prejudice and discrimination between passengers who paid unequal amounts and received unequal service.

Commissioners Aitchison, Eastman and Lewis joined in a dissenting opinion. They held that the complaint seemed to state facts which, if established, may constitute violations of the Interstate Commerce Act and possibly the Elkins Act.

The company, it was averred, started its business just after the emancipation, when it was customary for Negroes to volunteer personal service to whites for a small gratuity or tip, and that the company had built up and fostered the practice.

According to A. Philip Randolph, general organizer of the porters, the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission has only stirred and aroused a flaming determination on the part of the porters to fight to the finish.

Randolph points out that the dissenting opinion of three Commissioners shows that there is grave doubt as to the tenability, soundness and legality of the decision.

Henry T. Hunt, counsel for the brotherhood, indicates the probability of calling for a reopening of the case.

The present program of the brotherhood, according to Mr. Randolph, is to proceed with the crea-

tion of an emergency as provided by the Railway Labor Act. This will require the appointment of an emergency board by the President of the United States, whose duty it shall be to investigate the entire dispute between the Pullman Company and the brotherhood over a period of thirty days and hand down his findings, which shall be calculated through the force of public opinion to effect an amicable, fair and permanent adjustment of the dispute, with a view to avoiding an interruption of interstate commerce.

**BITTER FIGHT
LAUNCHED BY
UNION HEADS**

Age,
New York, N. Y.
**Europeans Strive to
Crush Workers**

London, Eng.—Wage earners and laborers are not only organizing in the United States and Europe, but throughout Africa. The color question, which has been a cause for labor trouble and conditions in the United States, is causing the British government serious thought and consideration.

The South African government through its premier, has warned the outside world that it will observe no other standard but its own conscience and follow no dictates but such as its own interests and reason prescribe. The government is waging a bitter fight with leaders of the British Labor party and of the International Federation of Trade Unions, who are championing the cause of the African workers of the Union of South Africa. These leaders organized the workers in the Industrial and Commercial Workers' union and vainly urged the withdrawal of the so-called sedition clauses from the native administration bill enacted by the South African parliament a short while ago.

AFRICANS CALLED SEMISAVAGES

The rapid growth of the African labor union, which now has more than 80,000 members, is said to have alarmed the leaders of the white workers and lined them up with the government for the policy of no outside interference. The executive of the South African labor party (white) recently passed a resolution advising the British labor party not to mix in the race question and not express uninformed opinions about it.

The white union in an attempt to evade the fostering of unions among the African workers stated that they were still in a state of "semisavagery." The resolution stated that after years of struggle the South African labor party has succeeded in establishing the principle of the acceptance of the African on equal terms with whites—that is, equal work and equal pay. "The native, however, who is still in a state of semisavagery has not yet been accepted and any outside interference will be a great hindrance to any forward march and no help to the native worker, but will tend to excite feelings which are undesirable," the resolution stated.

African labor organizers answered the resolution declaring that the workers were not in a state of semisavagery and denounced the declaration as "a public insult to the natives."

"It is not a question of natives being uncivilized, but simply and purely the unbridled prejudices of the white workers," the Africans declared.

GOVERNMENT PROMOTES RACE HATRED

"The South African government has afforded a splendid example of how to promote race hatred. Indeed, this example has already produced disastrous results, and more serious consequences are to be feared," the

bulletin of the International Federation of Trade Unions stated after the native administration bill had been passed by parliament.

Immediately after the passage of the bill organized farmers in Natal, Transvaal, and Free State provinces passed resolutions that all Africans who were members of the Industrial and Commercial Workers' union of South Africa should be rejected from the farms. Thousands of workers have been ejected, rendered homeless and unemployed and are wandering about the country penniless.

The government and the farmers have blocked the efforts of the trade unions to aid the workers who have fallen victims of the government's measures. The unions wanted to buy land for the unemployed to settle on. The land is there, the money is there; but the government, in conjunction with the farmers, prevents all attempts to come to the aid of the workers.

TRAIN YOUNG AFRICANS FOR LEADERSHIP

Clementis Kadalle, internationally known scholar and national secretary of the workers' union, who hastened from a lecture in Europe to aid in settling the race and labor questions and organize the workers for a stiff fight for justice from the government and white workers. New organizations have been formed among all types of African workers and a uniform system of dues and regulations worked out. Secretary Kadalle is planning to send some young unionists to labor colleges in Europe in an effort to strengthen the ranks of the workers who are waging a hard battle for survival in the face of government backed white workers.

TIMES

FEB 2 1928

LABOR COLOR LINE TROUBLES AFRICA

Premier. Hertzog's Resentment of 'Interference' Is Aimed at British Union Leaders.

BLACKS ORGANIZING FAST

Demand Recognition and Have the Support of the International Body.

With the row over what kind of a flag should be used by the Union of South Africa settled by a com-

promise between the 100 per cent. South Africans and the British elements, the Government of that section of the British Commonwealth is facing a much more serious problem, judging from reports about the drawing of the color line in labor matters received in Europe.

That the ruling class in South Africa resents any interference in its affairs is evidenced by Premier Hertzog's recent statement, cabled to THE NEW YORK TIMES, in which he deplored "the constantly renewed attempts of individuals across the water to interfere in South African native affairs," and said that European Africa will observe no other standard but its own conscience and follow no dictates but such as its own interests and reason prescribe."

The "individuals" evidently referred to by Premier Hertzog include practically all the leaders of the British Labor Party and of the International Federation of Trade Unions, who championed the cause of the black workers of the Union of South Africa organized in the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union and vainly urged the withdrawal of the so-called sedition clauses from the Native Administration bill enacted by the South African Parliament a short time ago.

The rapid growth of the native labor union, which now has more than 80,000 members, is said to have alarmed the leaders of the white African workers and lined them up with Premier Hertzog for the policy of no outside interference, as the executive of the South African Labor Party recently passed a resolution advising the British Labor Party not to mix in the race question and not to express "uninformed opinions" about it.

Whites Against Interference.

"After years of struggle," says the resolution, as quoted by the Amsterdam Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions, "the South African Labor Party has succeeded in establishing the principle of the acceptance of the colored man on equal terms of equality with whites, that is, equal work and equal pay. The native, however, who is still in a state of semi-savagery, has not yet been so accepted and any outside interference will be a great hindrance to any forward march and no help to the native or colored man, but will tend to excite feelings which are undesirable."

This apparent change of front by the white South African labor leaders, who only a few months before had strongly condemned the Government's plans to limit the organization of native workers through certain clauses of the Native Administration bill and had never welcomed the aid of British labor in campaigning against the objectionable clauses, drew bitter comment from the journal of the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union, which declared that the natives were not in a state of semi-savagery and denounced the resolution as "a public insult to the natives." The paper added:

"It is not a question of natives

being uncivilized, but simply and purely the unbridled prejudices of the white workers. We are confident that the British Labor Party will treat this resolution as it deserves and that that party will continue to give the natives of Africa a helping hand, as it is doing at present."

Federation Attacks Bill.

In reporting that the South African Government had forced the Native Administration bill through Parliament in its original form, despite its alleged promise to withdraw the clauses objected to by British and European organized labor, the Amsterdam Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions, with which the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union is affiliated, said:

"The South African Government has afforded a splendid example of how to promote race hatred. Indeed, this example has already produced disastrous results, and more serious consequences are to be feared. Immediately following the example of the Government, the Agricultural Union of South Africa, a farmers' union in Natal, Transvaal and the Free State Provinces, passed resolutions that all natives who are members of the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union of South Africa, should be ejected from the farms. These resolutions have actually been put into operation and some thousands of natives have been ejected, rendered homeless and unemployed, and are wandering about the country penniless.

"The efforts of the trade union of the black workers to render assistance to those who have fallen victims to the measures of the Government are also thwarted as much as possible. The I. C. U., for instance, wanted to buy land for the victims to settle on. The land is there, the money is there, but the Government, in conjunction with the farmers, prevents all attempts to come to the aid of the victims."

Kadalie Strengthening Union.

On the other hand, Clements Kadalie, National Secretary of the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union, received a cablegram, while in Europe, from Johannesburg to the effect that the white South African labor unions were to vote on the question of having their Executive Committee "invite all workers' organizations, irrespective of color, to affiliate with the trade union congress."

Upon returning from his European trip, Secretary Kadalie at once set to work to utilize his contacts and experiences with the trade union movements of Europe for the benefit of his organization. An extraordinary congress was held at Kimberley, at which many amendments were made in the rules of the union, bringing it into harmony with modern trade union organizations. In order to systematize and extend the work of the union, various new bodies have been created.

The executive now consists of a President, two Vice Presidents, a General Secretary, an Organizing Secretary, a Financial Secretary, a Research Secretary and Provincial Secretaries, &c. The various pro-

vincial secretaries have also to specialize in particular groups of industry, for the union caters to a great variety of trades, including agricultural workers, building workers, clerks and shop workers, domestic workers, municipal workers, mine workers, marine workers, professional workers, railway workers, transport workers, warehousemen, water-side workers and general workers.

The members, who are organized in local groups, pay dues of twelve cents a week if industrial workers and six cents if farm hands. The women members all pay six cents a week. The union pays strike and death benefits.

The union's National Council is reported to have decided to import a trade union adviser from London, and Secretary Kadalie was recently quoted in the South African press as planning to send some young African trade unionists to attend labor colleges in Europe. And while thus strengthening its position, the National Council has asked the South African Trades Union Congress for permission to affiliate with the white workers' union.

Herded Into Bullpens; Deprived of Many Privileges

By A. W. JOHNSON

WELLSBORO, W. Va., April 5.—People are not aware of the fact that coal miners are being held in a virtual state of bondage in the strike zone of Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia. The Negroes are deceived by many ways into going into the various strike sections under the greatest of promises, and tricked into accepting employment chiefly in sections where they are being waged. Thereafter, they are unable to leave these places and are compelled to scab whether they wish to or not. Upon getting into the camps, the black miners are herded into bullpens and are deprived of all per-

sonal liberty. They are, of course, to run up and down the company store. Beyond this, they are carefully guarded by the white dogs, slave for a few cents, and at the end of each pay period they are in debt to the company for the cost of getting paid, the cost of the Negro miners are paid in advance. A

remedy for this is the Negro who is in the strike zone is that the Negro is more readily than the white. The turnover in Negro camps is generally conceded to be high. In most cases they are not allowed to find an occupation outside. This, of course, is a result of the situation. The color line is the line of labor is the line of employers. It is a line between the white workers, between the white and the Negro, between the Protestant and the Catholic, between the Protestant and the Catholic, between the Protestant and the Catholic.

On the other hand some Negroes who consider it a violation of the Negro to go scabbing and bosses break the union. A few facts must be in order to expose the fake of the employers and in bringing closer solidarity between white and Negro workers.

The operators in order to divide the miners along race lines, are spreading rumors, which are generally accepted as a matter of fact, that the Negroes compose a big majority of the strike breakers.

This is far from being correct. Those familiar with the strike situation in Western Pennsylvania, where the struggle is the hottest, know very well that in a large number of mines only white scabs were used to break the strike.

The data showing the actual numerical relation between the Negro and white strike breakers are carefully concealed by the coal operators. A rough estimate, however, shows that in the Pittsburgh district, the majority of the scabs are not Negroes, but whites. In Central Pennsylvania practically no Negro scabs are used.

Reports show that the Negro miner who is usually imported from the Southern cotton fields, and who in many cases knows nothing about a strike being on, refuses to stay in the scab mine for any length of time, and does not so easily submit to the miserable conditions existing in the scab mines. The pickets have less difficulty in getting out the Negro scabs, than the whites.

No mention, with a very few exceptions, is made in the press of the loyalty to the union on the part of the Negro union miners. Yet it is of common knowledge that the union Negro miners are at least as good fighters and loyal union men as the white union miners. You find the Negro union miners fighting shoulder to shoulder with the white miners, doing picket duty, starving and freezing for his union side by side with his white fellow union men. This is not an exception, but the rule at all mines where Negro miners were employed prior to the lockout.

While the coal operators try to set the white strikers against the Negroes by spreading propaganda regarding the number of Negro scabs, etc., they play the other end of the game by propagandizing the Negro miners that it is in the interest of the race to break the union.

Cases are numerous, when companies close their doors to the Negro scabs as soon as they have sufficient whites to fill the places. Just watch the advertisements in the Daily Press, even now during the strike that Only White Miners Need Apply. The United Mine Workers of America has no discrimination policy. Yet it is not a secret that but very few Negro organizers are sent into the Pittsburgh district, where a large number of organizers are stationed at present, despite the fact that Negro organizers are badly needed there. It is our duty to fight against race prejudices, both among the white and colored workers. It is the task of both colored and white workers to convince the Negro workers that it is in their interest to save the miners' union.

Big industries have not seen fit to employ us and we have been fired from many big concerns that hitherto have regarded us with favor. The agitation of the Porters and the widespread publicity that the Metropolitan papers have given their cause has thrown the employers on guard. Mr. Randolph, who sought to put his idea over, without regard of consequences, is being faced with many practical difficulties. Theories in many instances may be sound but when put in practice they will not work out. We are not strong enough in any phase of economical life to antagonize our employers. It is extremely dangerous to hunt bears with your fists.

AS WE STATED

This newspaper took the attitude in relation to the proposed Pullman Porter's Union, that the race was not strong enough economically to sustain the porters in their fight, and we further promulgated the opinion that black labor would do the diplomatic and strategic thing if it aligned itself with white capital. The opinion was predicated on the fact that labor unions had always shut the door in the face of the black worker and had sought at every opportunity to root him out of his job. The soundness of that opinion has been proven by the present, economic condition of the country, that finds the black worker seeking work everywhere.

being uncivilized, but simply and purely the unbridled prejudices of the white workers. We are confident that the British Labor Party will treat this resolution as it deserves and that that party will continue to give the natives of Africa a helping hand, as it is doing at present."

Federation Attacks Bill.

In reporting that the South African Government had forced the Native Administration bill through Parliament in its original form, despite its alleged promise to withdraw the clauses objected to by British and European organized labor, the Amsterdam Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions, with which the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union is affiliated, said:

"The South African Government has afforded a vivid example of how to promote race hatred. Indeed, this example has already produced disastrous results, and more serious consequences are to be feared. Immediately following the example of the Government, the Agricultural Union of South Africa, a farmers' union in Natal, Transvaal and the Free State Provinces, passed resolutions that all natives who are members of the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union of South Africa, should be ejected from the farms. These resolutions have actually been put into operation and some thousands of natives have been ejected, rendered homeless and unemployed, and are wandering about the country penniless."

"The efforts of the trade union of the black workers to render assistance to those who have fallen victims to the measures of the Government are also thwarted as much as possible. The I. C. U., for instance, wanted to buy land for the victims to settle on. The land is there, the money is there, but the Government, in conjunction with the farmers, prevents all attempts to come to the aid of the victims."

Kadali Strengthening Union.

On the other hand, Clements Kadali, National Secretary of the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union, received a cablegram, while in Europe, from Johannesburg to the effect that the white South African labor unions were to vote on the question of having their Executive Committee "invite all workers' organizations, irrespective of color, to affiliate with the trade union congress."

Upon returning from his European trip, Secretary Kadali at once set to work to utilize his contacts and experiences with the trade union movements of Europe for the benefit of his organization. An extraordinary congress was held at Kimberley, at which many amendments were made in the rules of the union, bringing it into harmony with modern trade union organizations. In order to systematize and extend the work of the union, various new bodies have been created.

The executive now consists of a President, two Vice Presidents, a General Secretary, an Organizing Secretary, a Financial Secretary, a Research Secretary and Provincial Secretaries, &c. The various pro-

vincial secretaries have also to specialize in particular groups of industry, for the union caters to a great variety of trades, including agricultural workers, building workers, clerks and shop workers, domestic workers, municipal workers, mine workers, marine workers, professional workers, railway workers, transport workers, warehousemen, tradeside workers and general workers. The members, who are organized in local groups, pay dues of twelve cents a week if industrial workers and six cents if farm hands. The women members all pay six cents a week. The union pays strike and death benefits.

The union's National Council is reported to have decided to import a trade union adviser from London, and Secretary Kadali was recently quoted in the South African press as planning to send some young African trade unionists to attend labor colleges in Europe. And while thus strengthening its position, the National Council has asked the South African Trades Union Congress for permission to affiliate with the white workers' union.

Herded Into Bulpens; Deprived of Many Privileges

By A. W. JOHNSON

People are not aware of the fact that the Negro coal miners are being held in a virtual state of penury in the strike zone of Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia. The Negroes are deceived by many ways into going into the various strike sections under the greatest of promises, and are then herded into accepting employment chiefly in sections where the wages are being waged. Thereafter, they are herded into bulpens and are compelled to scab whether they wish to or not. Upon getting into the camps, the Negroes are herded into bulpens and are deprived of all per-

This is far from being correct. Those familiar with the strike situation in Western Pennsylvania, where the struggle is the hottest, know very well that in a large number of mines only white scabs were used to break the strike.

The data showing the actual numerical relation between the Negro and white strike breakers are carefully concealed by the coal operators. A rough estimate, however, shows that in the Pittsburgh district, the majority of the scabs are not Negroes, but whites. In Central Pennsylvania practically no Negro scabs are used.

Reports show that the Negro miner who is usually imported from the Southern cotton fields, and who in many cases knows nothing about a strike being on, refuses to stay in the scab mine for any length of time, and does not so easily submit to the miserable conditions existing in the scab mines. The pickets have less difficulty in getting out the Negro scabs, than the whites.

No mention, with a very few exceptions, is made in the press of the loyalty to the union on the part of the Negro union miners. Yet it is of common knowledge that the union Negro miners are at least as good fighters and loyal union men as the white union miners. You find the Negro union miners fighting shoulder to shoulder with the white miners, doing picket duty, starving and freezing for his union side by side with his white fellow union men. This is not an exception, but the rule at all mines where Negro miners were employed prior to the lockout.

While the coal operators try to set the white strikers against the Negroes by spreading propaganda regarding the number of Negro scabs, etc., they play the other end of the game by propagandizing the Negro miners that it is in the interest of the race to break the union.

Cases are numerous, when companies close their doors to the Negro scabs as soon as they have sufficient whites to fill the places. Just watch the advertisements in the Daily Press, even now during the strike that Only White Miners Need Apply. The United Mine Workers of America has no discrimination policy. Yet it is not a secret that but very few Negro organizers are sent into the Pittsburgh district, where a large number of organizers are stationed at present, despite the fact that Negro organizers are badly needed there. It is our duty to fight against race prejudices, both among the white and colored workers. It is the task of both colored and white workers to convince the Negro workers that it is in their interest to save the miners' union.

AS WE STATED

This newspaper took the attitude in relation to the proposed Pullman Porter's Union, that the race was not strong enough economically to sustain the porters in their fight, and we further promulgated the opinion that black labor would do the diplomatic and strategic thing if it aligned itself with white capital. The opinion was predicated on the fact that labor unions had always shut the door in the face of the black worker and had sought at every opportunity to root him out of his job. The soundness of that opinion has been proven by the present, economic condition of the country, that finds the black worker seeking work everywhere.

Big industries have not seen fit to employ us and we have been fired from many big concerns that hitherto have regarded us with favor. The agitation of the Porters and the widespread publicity that the Metropolitan papers have given their cause has thrown the employers on guard. Mr. Randolph, who sought to put his idea over, without regard of consequences, is being faced with many practical difficulties. Theories in many instances may be sound but when put in practice they will not work out. We are not strong enough in any phase of economical life to antagonize our employers. It is extremely dangerous to hunt bears with your fists.

Labor-1928

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

The South African Native Worker

By RUTH S. ALEXANDER

Cape Town, South Africa

WHERE two gray, paper-strewn streets meet, in a dingy slum area, stands the Workers' Hall, the headquarters in Johannesburg of the I. C. U., that is to say the Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union of South Africa. It is just opposite the great gray barracks where the natives go to get the passes which in Johannesburg they must always be ready to produce, day or night, the instant they are asked for them by the police. Here the natives fresh from the kraal squat on the ground in their gay blankets, and stare from dark, limpid eyes in uncomprehending terror at the clanging trams and hooting cars that go past them in an endless stream. Here the native, no longer afraid of either, knowing of the first that he may not avail himself of them, and of the second that it is only for him to clean the magic things or fill them up with petrol, comes to have his pass renewed, and on his way back he is more than likely to turn into the Workers' Hall for a minute or two. He may stroll around the big meeting-hall and admire the walls, painted from end to end by a young native enthusiast, with a portentously bearded Karl Marx in the place of honor, and a series of politico-propagandist cartoons, crude but brightly colored, stretching away on either side. He may go and read in the library, where the severe though instructive collection sent out by the I. L. P. from England awaits him. Or he may, if he has any complaint against his employer, report it to the complaints office, where he will be heard with sympathy and intelligence, and as a rule helped swiftly and effectively.

All this, of course, provided that he is a member of the I. C. U. By this time a considerable proportion of the natives working in Johannesburg must be so. For the organization, which includes all the principal towns as well as many smaller places, has a membership of over 30,000. It has funds sufficient to take up the case of a member who has a grievance, and to bring it into the law courts if necessary. It follows that its complaints department has acquired a real importance, and that the threat it holds out of unwelcome publicity does act as a brake on the greed or ill-temper of unscrupulous employers, who often take advantage of the ignorance or entire illiteracy of their native employees to tamper with their passes, which are also business contracts, for their own advantage.

It cannot be supposed that a community in which the natives have hitherto quiescently fulfilled the role of the serfs under a feudal regime will approve of the aims and activities of the I. C. U. Far from it. On this issue the parties are united as they are on no other. The Labor

General.

Party, that curious anomaly, will have none of it; the Chamber of Mines and other big employers of natives are openly hostile to it; while farmers, whose native laborers have been the worst-paid and most docile of all the native workers, view it with a disfavor which has nothing to do with party. A meeting of the Kroonstad District Farmers' Union recently decided to ask a forthcoming agricul-

tural congress "to consider the best steps to be taken by farmers to combat the influence of the I. C. U." Two of the associations belonging to the union had taken a resolution to the effect "that every member of a farmer's association who has natives on his farm who are members of the I. C. U. should give them notice to leave immediately and that their passes be marked 'I. C. U.' and that no farmer who belongs to the association should employ such natives." And when some members asked how they were to tell members of the I. C. U., since the natives, naturally enough, it would seem, often denied being members of it when questioned, the reply was "that as soon as natives joined the I. C. U. they would be recognized as they then became impertinent and lazy."

That reply, in its simple brutality, gives in a word the mental attitude of the white man in South Africa to which the inception and organization of the I. C. U. is the inevitable reply. The minority which does not share in that attitude may not approve of every public utterance of I. C. U. leaders, but it cannot but sympathize with their resentment and wish well to their organization. The whole trend of legislation and of public feeling on the part of the white community as a whole has made a race-conscious combination of the natives and colored people of the country both natural and necessary in their own interest. It has made natural, too, the distinctive feature of the I. C. U., and the one which has aroused the greatest suspicion and resentment against them—their determination to run their own affairs entirely by themselves. Recently, at the end of a conference of some of their members, they went to a local hotel and asked to have a dinner arranged. The request was refused in contemptuous terms, and featured, next morning, in a well-known daily as an amusing item, the cream of the jest being that a table-cloth and napkins had been asked for. Against the intolerable assumptions which make such a report possible, and against the economic exploitation which is its concomitant the educated natives are now definitely in revolt, and such is their bitterness that it is no longer easy for them to feel friendly toward any white man or to believe in his sincerity if he offers them friendship.

What is to be the future of the I. C. U.? It is already a power in the land, and the pressure of legislation, administration, and public feeling that will undoubtedly be brought to bear upon it, while it may drive its activities underground, will do nothing to retard its development. The natives of South Africa, like all oppressed peoples, are afraid; but for some time now they have been more afraid

not to combine against their oppressors than to encounter their anger as a result of such combination. The I. C. U. is affiliated with the Amsterdam International, and up to the present has been peaceful enough in its methods. Whether it will always remain so rests largely with white South Africa.

NEW YORK WORLD

OCT 7 1928

Charges Union Keep Negroes Down

T. Arnold Hill Says Members of Race Are Barred From Certain Trades

By Lester A. Walton

THE discrimination pursued by the labor unions is keeping Negroes out of employment as plumbers, machinists, boiler-makers and as other important artisans, is the charge made in a report made by T. Arnold Hill, Director of Plan and Work of the Industrial Department of the National Urban League.

Even when discrimination is not decreed by formal constitution there are various practices at work that keep Negroes out of unions and consequently out of employment, it is alleged.

"It is difficult to analyze all the factors that impede the Negro's progress in employment," Mr. Hill says in his report. "Prejudice, of course, enters in, but habit formed through tradition assuming that Negroes are fit for only certain types of employment must be reckoned with."

Have Gone Beyond Restricted Areas

"That they have gone beyond restricted areas thought to be the only ones they could successfully fill is known to comparatively few people. It devolves upon us in the industrial department of the national and local leagues to acquaint the public with the so-called new occupations in which Negroes are engaged."

"While the advance in the North has been made recently it should be brought to the attention of all that the South has long known of and prospered by the labor of Negroes in its trades and industries."

"The opportunity to work in the North, however, did increase the actual number of colored workers in mechanical and manufacturing pursuits from 631,280, in 1910, to 886,820 in 1920, an increase of 255,540."

"But these figures do not tell by the fairly large number of plants that have increased their Negro workers from 100 per cent. to 500 per cent."

Stores in the Pacific Coast which does likewise; the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, which has inaugurated a policy of placing colored men in its filling stations other than as greasers of cars; the Ford Motor Company, which offers colored salesmen opportunities in several cities, and the International Harvester Company, which in one of its plants, gave Negroes a higher grade employment than hitherto had been its policy.

As a consequence of unemployment which has been widespread for the last two years, decisive inroads have been made upon the position of Negroes in employment who were not forced into idleness from their newer occupations, but also compelled to abandon to whites traditional jobs which have been held within the group throughout the Negroes' experience as workers, according to a survey made by the people. Among the concerns giving new occupational opportunities for competent men and women are mentioned the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, which now employs colored clerks in some of its stores, the Safe Way

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And when some members asked how they were to tell members of the I. C. U. since the natives, naturally enough, it would seem, often denied being members of it when questioned, the reply was "that as soon as natives joined the I. C. U. they would be recognized as they then became impertinent and lazy."

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Restricted Areas

"That they have gone beyond restricted areas thought to be the only ones they could successfully fill is known to comparatively few people. It devolves upon us in the industrial department of the national and local leagues to acquaint the public with the so-called new occupations in which Negroes are engaged.

"While the advance in the North has been made recently it should be brought to the attention of all that the South has long known of and prospered by the labor of Negroes in its trades and industries.

"The opportunity to work in the North, however, did increase the actual number of colored workers in mechanical and manufacturing pursuits from 631,280, in 1910, to 886,820 in 1920, an increase of 255,540.

Inroads Made on Position of Negroes

"So long as our students feel that the narrow industrial circumference that has only permitted certain types of employment for them is immovable and unchangeable, just so long will they lack the impetus to succeed.

As a consequence of unemployment which has been widespread for the last two years, decisive inroads have been made upon the position of Negroes in employment who were not only forced into idleness from their newer occupations, but also compelled to abandon to whites traditional jobs which have been held within the group throughout the Negroes' experience as workers, according to a survey made by the people.

Among the concerns giving new occupational opportunities for competent men and women are mentioned the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, which now employs colored clerks in some of its stores; the Safe Way

Stores on the Pacific Coast which does likewise; the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, which has inaugurated a policy of placing colored men in its filling stations other than as greasers of cars; the Ford Motor Company, which offers colored salesmen opportunities in several cities, and the International Harvester Company, which in one of its plants, gave Negroes a higher grade employment than hitherto had been its policy.

There are plants whose colored workers number more than 50 per cent. of the total number of employees. The skilled operations performed by them include achievements which, when told, have led to consideration that otherwise might have been denied.

"After all, getting jobs for Negroes is but little different from getting opportunities for them in other phases of their life," the report continues. "The public mind cannot be ignored. Many employers are actually afraid that their business would be interfered with either through lack of trade or because of racial friction if they should employ Negroes in their business. Their fear is not without warrant although there are a number of instances of racial har-

VIEWS and REVIEWS

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

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JAMES EADS HOWE, the Millionaire Hobo, accompanied by a hobo committee, visited the White House, the other day, and presented to President Calvin Coolidge the plan of the country's hoboes for solving the unemployment problem. The plan is, in brief, to pay every unemployed man six dollars a day. That's fine. The trouble with it is that I fear almost all the working people would quit their jobs. Certainly most of them, under such a dispensation, could make more by remaining idle than they can by working. Most workers average less than five dollars a day, and are mighty thankful to get that. However, it might be cheaper in the long run for American employers to increase wages all along the line and pay all workers who could not be placed. As it is now, low wages means low purchasing power, which means less orders which, in turn, is bad for business. The poor and the unemployed are now kept from hunger and privation by charity. Hundreds of millions of dollars are spent each year for charity by wealthy citizens but only a fraction of it ever reaches the people that need it. Most of it is eaten up in overhead expenses, in collecting needless data, in paying useless secretaries of this and that, and in altogether unnecessary paper work.

AFTER observing these charitable organizations for some years, I have long since concluded that they are very largely unnecessary except to furnish jobs to bright young men and women in a non-essential industry. If every person employed in this work was sent back to useful endeavor, I do not think the nation would lose anything. Rather it would gain. While these organizations may be considered of some little value by liberal interpretation, I often feel they are a great menace in many ways. With their peculiar, namby-pamby, gospel-gushing, statistic-mumbling prattle they act as an opiate to the people. To listen to the average social or charity worker one would never imagine that the ill he or she seeks to ameliorate are brought about by robbery and exploitation by the people from whom they solicit funds. Thus we have a vicious circle; huge dividends sweated out of low paid workers who grow prematurely decrepit, are partially used in an effort to keep these miserable beings alive in order that more profits may be ground out of their bones. The social and charity worker seldom if ever mentions these things but seeks to lend the idea that these ills are natural to humanity—God's will—and that all one can do about it is to send a check to the Associated Charities or flip a quarter to the Salvation Army.

FROM the point of view of efficiency, the capitalists of the country are some day going to realize that the money they throw away for charity and social work

(sic) would be more profitably spent if used to increase wages. A minimum wage law, enforced rigidly everywhere, would very shortly eliminate the social worker and charity parasite. Charity and social work—I mean organized charity—is a sore on the social body, a symptom of a disease, that can only be eliminated by a major operation. Trying to eliminate it by charity and social work is like trying to put out a bonfire with gasoline. It is no more absurd for Mr. Howe to suggest paying unemployed \$6 a day than it is for these people to imagine that they are solving anything by collecting data, keeping statistics on the poor and redistributing old castoff clothing.

RECENTLY the Hon. Robert A. Green, Congressman from Florida, spoke in Philadelphia, and declared "I am a Southerner but I speak for all America when I say the greatest mistake this country ever made was to bring the Negro to its shores." Mr. Green runs true to form of most prejudiced Southern white folk. He speaks for all America, like most Southerners, without invitation from the millions of white Americans who think quite differently. One thing that makes the Southern propagandist so distasteful is his penchant for trying to palm off his prejudices as the beliefs and opinions of every white person in the country. Wherever he goes, he first bellows that he is a Southerner and then proceeds to say what "we Americans" think. This particular idiot wants to segregate all of the different racial groups in this country who are not white, or what is called white. Wherever he goes, he is trying to lend the impression that his views and those of all other American white people are identical.

ONE THING I have always noted about such morons as this Congressman Green and Senators Heflin and Blease, is that they are never willing to meet in debate on a public platform any member of the race which they claim is inferior to their own. Such fellows have been challenged to debate their views time and again, but they never reply. I imagine they realize that their inane opinions cannot be defended in a debate and therefore they remain silent. I personally know of dozens of Negroes who could mop up the floor with any Southerner in the Senate or the House of Representatives, to say nothing of their friends back home. But these Southern anti-Negro propagandists are very careful to never let themselves be inveigled into any competition with any members of the alleged inferior race.

School, 7 East Fifteenth street, New York City. There will be 225 hours of classroom work and the fee is low (\$25). Here is an opportunity for some Negro community or group to send a young man or woman to learn the history, principles and problems of consumers' co-operative. If Negroes are to extricate themselves from their present economic difficulties it will have to be along this route, and trained assistance will be needed. The people associated with the Co-operative League are more than eager to assist Negroes in every way feasible in helping themselves to economic independence. Though all are white, they show no evidence of possessing color prejudice.

IN THE magazine, "Current History," Mr. E. Franklin Frazier writes of The American Negro's New Leaders. Some things Mr. Frazier says are sound and some are not. With his description of the new class of Negro leaders as "truly educated men with scientifically trained minds," no informed person will very strongly disagree. Nor will many demur from his statement that Dr. Du Bois is the moving spirit in the new leadership and that the Urban League is "training men and women to develop and carry on its program," whatever value that may be to the race, if any. On two points, however, informed people must take exception. First, he asserts that "The Messenger is now no longer the spokesman of economic radicalism but has become an organ chiefly devoted to advertising Negro enterprises and boosting black capitalists." Mr. Frazier knows that that is not true. There is no publication among Negroes except The Messenger that is presenting the view mentioned. So far as I know The Messenger still sees the Negro as a worker first, advocates his organization into labor unions, believes Negroes should fight mobs with force, and favors a fundamental change in government. Secondly, Frazier thinks the Garvey fanatics constitute a group of new radicals. Everybody ought to know that the back-to-Africa movement is a hundred years old, and better and abler and honest men than Garvey voiced the idea before Marcus was thought of. Quite contrary from Mr. Frazier, I think the development of the Negro church, not the Garvey fiasco, was the first mass movement among Negroes. Certainly no one will deny that it was and is a movement of the masses of Negroes and not of a few, and that with all of its faults, it is ten times more important than Garveyism ever was in its heyday when about 25,000 black imbeciles (according to records brought out at the trial of Garvey) forked over their hard-earned dollars.

Since 1925 the Industrial Relations Department of the National Urban League has been engaged in securing new occupational opportunities for Negroes, urging young people to train to do definite tasks creditably and advising workers to avoid mistakes that have occasioned criticism; interpreting Negro labor to Negroes as a means of breaking down the barriers which interfere with the occupational freedom of Negro workers, and spreading information regarding the success of Negro workers and the limitations that retard full use of their services.

Industrial campaigns on behalf of Negroes have been conducted in Boston, Philadelphia, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Springfield, Ill., Chicago, Columbus, St. Louis, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pittsburgh.

Labor-1928

Georgia

Unions, Strikes, etc.,
BRUNSWICK, GA. News
JAN 26 1928
FORTY COLORED
LABORERS AT WORK
W/ON ISLAND STRIKE

(Forty negro laborers, employed by the Sea Island Company on Glynn Isle, went on a strike today. Their places are being rapidly filled, however, and it was stated that the usual number of laborers would likely be at work within a couple of days.

The walk-out, it is understood, came as the result of an altercation between one of the laborers and a white man, truck driver for the company, who struck the negro with his fist. The other negro laborers then demanded that the truck driver be discharged, and when their request was refused they dropped shovel and hoe and started on a hike to the city. The gang was employed in clearing underbrush and cleaning up portions of the island.

NEGRO AND WHITE
WORKERS UNITE

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 10.—Negro and white organized workers of Savannah are to establish a central body through which both groups may be able to co-operate and work for their common good, according to the statement of George L. Googe, newly elected president of the Savannah Trades and Labor Assembly.

"Unscrupulous bosses will not hesitate to use one group of workers against the other," asserts President Googe in explaining the new joint racial council plan. Googe has just returned from the Georgia Federation of Labor convention where a resolution was introduced urging all groups of organized labor to help in the organization of their Negro brothers.

Labor-1928.

Indiana.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

A. L. Proceeds
As Per Usual
3/10/28

DETROIT, Mich., Mar. 8.—The latest move of race discrimination on the part of officialdom of the American Federation of Labor is seen in the action of labor chieftains of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union in establishing a separate local for Negro barbers who wish to enter the union. Decision to form the separate Negro local was reached at the international headquarters in Indianapolis.

Race Miners Play Large Role in Strike Breaking

Indianapolis, Ind.—Authorities on economics and labor movements in the United States recently declared that Race labor was the dominant factor in the fundamental readjustments taking place in the northern coal mining industry. Dark skinned workers are coming in large number to the coal centers of the North and are replacing militant miners who have long caused trouble in the mines. According to recent figures, 85 per cent of the workers who have broken the strike in Pennsylvania and Ohio were Race miners. It is admitted that the companies get all the help they want despite the policy of the South, which tends to keep these workers from leaving the farming occupations.

The southern coal companies which are getting out coal with these workers declare they are efficient. The United Mine Workers have spent millions in the South trying to organize the Race miners. White mine leaders are becoming fearful that this powerful agency of labor may be given the palm for all the non-union mining which has broken the back of the strike in the central competitive fields.

Union s, Stri Kes, etc.,

TRIBUNE
CHICAGO, ILL.

THE END OF THE
JACKSONVILLE AGREEMENT.

The Jacksonville agreement for which the miners' union has fought and bled is now history. The United Mine Workers have been forced, against their desire, to abandon it. The policy committee of the union has at last faced the fact that it is impossible to continue the dictatorship in the industry which the union achieved at the peak of its power in 1920. The union in each district is now empowered to negotiate contracts with the operators in its territory, without reference to the Jacksonville scale or to settlements made in other territories.

The full circle is completed. During the war, the miners' union achieved mastery over the soft coal production of the nation. The mines were operated on terms fixed by labor. The enormous increase in the demand for coal for the war industries and the shortage of able bodied men placed the union in a strategic position to coerce the operators. At the same time prices for coal rose and it was possible for mine operators to make handsome profits while paying the highest wages the industry has known.

In 1920 only a few men in the union seem to have been aware of the fact that such a dictatorship carried in it the seeds of its own destruction. The Jacksonville agreement was devised at the end of an era of artificially high prices and wages. The post-war deflation was already in plain view. The reduced demand for coal which ensued resulted inevitably in a lowering of prices. Mine operators found it increasingly difficult under the changed conditions to pay the wages set in the agreement.

The war demand had resulted in the opening of new mines in Kentucky and West Virginia, where there was an ample supply of cheap labor, both mountaineer and Negro. The southern mines were highly efficient because their machinery was new and because the use of machinery was far more general than in some of the union controlled fields. The union used every means at its command to organize the new fields and failed.

Meanwhile, the high prices for coal had encouraged the use of substitute fuels. Fuel oil cut into the market for coal. Small industrial plants found it too expensive to burn coal in their own furnaces to create power and instead bought power from central stations which burned coal more economically. The union was attempting to force the public to buy high wage coal when lower wage coal was on the market and with it a number of substitutes.

By 1924, we have no doubt, the leaders of the miners' union saw that the fight was hopeless, but they were confronted by a dilemma which few union officials have ever solved. A union elects officers to obtain higher wages if possible and at least to maintain the existing scale. A union official who counsels retreat has no chance of remaining in favor. The miners' leaders could not accept a contract calling for lowered wages and hope to retain their leadership. They did at heavy cost succeed in bringing the operators to sign a renewal of the old contract, but that settled nothing. The miners' victory, if it can be called a victory, was Pyrrhic. It could be followed only by ruin of the industry or defeat of the union or both.

Today the operators again have the upper hand. In Ohio, the dispatches say, some of them are refusing to have anything to do with the union. That is a mistaken policy. Tactics of the same sort a generation ago forced the union to militancy. The only way in which the mines of the central competitive district—the middle west—can regain their old dominance in the industry is through greater production per man and therefore lower unit cost than prevails below the Ohio river. That end will never be achieved except through the willing coöperation of the miners themselves. Nothing will be gained by arousing the ill will of the workmen.

A lowering of miners' wages is nothing to rejoice over, inevitable as it may have been. It means fewer of the comforts and decencies of life to those who already are living close to the border line. In a sense, it is a confession of failure on the part of an industry to perform the first duty of any industry, the provision of a livelihood to those engaged in it.

The abandonment of the Jacksonville scale by the union is an invitation to the operators to modernize their mines by the installation of labor saving machinery. The union in the day of its strength made the mistake of failing to encourage the introduction of the machinery which might have made higher wages possible. There is nothing now to stop the operators from working that reform in their own interest and that of the miners.

In addition, the operators ought to bring about the consolidation of mines where consolidation will make for economy. With consolidation, labor saving machinery and the natural advantage of nearness to great consuming markets, the mine operators of the middle west may be able to pro-

duce coal at a price low enough to recapture the markets and at the same time pay wages commensurate with standards of living in this country.

Porters, Maids Favor Employee Representation

A vote taken recently among the Pullman porters and maids in the various districts throughout the country resulted in an overwhelming endorsement of the employee representation plan sponsored by the company in preference to the fly-by-night union scheme of A. Phillip Randolph, organizer of the visionary Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, which he has been attempting for several years to foist upon the porters and the company.

Thirty-one of the 69 districts reported a unanimous endorsement of the company's employee representation plan. A number of others reported 99, 98, and 97 per cent endorsements. The lowest majority was in the San Francisco district, which reported 80 per cent in favor of the company plan. The average percentage of all districts in favor of the employee representation plan was 97.14 per cent.

Another indication of the general dissatisfaction with the Randolph union plan came with the defeat of Mr. Oglesby, a prominent porter of Boston, Mass., who had given support to the brotherhood movement. Oglesby was a member of the committee which represented the porters and maids under the employee representation plan, but he was overwhelmingly defeated for reelection on account of his leaning toward the Randolph union.

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A. Phillip Randolph seems to be bent on inflaming the Pullman Porters to strike. He is now making another tour of the west in quest of insurrection and mutiny in the ranks of these men. Such a policy has been tolerated quite long enough by the hard-headed members of the black race in this country, who know that the country is now the verge of a panic and that a strike by the Pullman Porters would deal us one of the most disastrous blows that we have felt since reconstruction. Leadership requires saneness and dispassionate thinking. Wild leaders have always been able to reach the mob and create pandemonium but they have never been able to perform any lasting and enduring service. If the Porters pay any attention to the impractical doctrines of Randolph during these present times they will find cause to regret it in no uncertain manner. This agitation has gone on long enough and the thing is so palpable on its face to a keen observer that it is surprising that Mr. Randolph has been able to get away with it. However we feel that he has had enough rope to kill himself and the time is not far away when he will be shown up in his true colors and by that we mean that he is a self-serving, scheming individual engaged in a "frolic of his own."

LACK OF LEADERS HINDERS LABOR MOVES—DABNEY

Leaders Are Careerists
And Are Not Sincerely
Devoted To Cause

Quite pertinent in the face of the recent flop of the attempt to organize the Pullman porters is an article on the general subject of labor movement by Thomas L. Dabney in the Philadelphia Tribune for last week. The opinion expressed in the article is that labor movements among black people suffer because of faulty leadership. Says Dabney:

"It is the opinion of Dr. Alain Le Roy Locke, for example, that the average Negro laborite and radical is a careerist rather than a true, devoted representative of the toiling, exploited Negro masses."

"It was my pleasure to spend a few moments with Dr. Locke during my stay in Washington the other day. As Dr. Locke represents the artistic section of the new Negro movement, I did not expect him to evince any pragmatic interest in the Negro labor movement. Yet my experience in the

economic struggle of the Negro as related to radical leaders enables me to see and appreciate the value of Dr. Locke's criticism. He holds that all Negroes entering the radical movement should take cognizance of the sacrifices, hard work and dangers which revolutionary work entails. They should then labor honestly and unceasingly for the cause.

Cites Dishonesty

"The local labor leaders among southern Negroes belonging to the same class into which the majority of southern white labor leaders fall. There is dishonesty within the ranks of both groups, and both lack the proper devotion to the cause of labor. Negro leadership in the field increases in importance in the lower South in virtue of the tendency of oorganized Negro labor developing separte from organized white labor. Southern tradition forbids too close cooperation between organized white and black labor. For this reason craft organization among southern Negroes has developed largely under Negro leadership. Unless this leadership is both intelligent and honest the Negro masses in the South will undergo great suffering in the near future."

Illinois.

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

Southern Workers Losing Confidence In Unions

Dabney Says Ku Klux Control Trade Organizations In Alabama

(By THOMAS L. DABNEY)

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Thousands of race workers thruout the South are losing confidence in the trade union movement because of the treatment accorded them by organized white labor.

Almost invariably workers who have had considerable experience with organized white labor, while speaking approvingly of the aims and objects of unions, end with the discouraging statement that "labor unions don't mean anything to colored people in this section of the country."

Distrust Labor

There are many reasons for the Negro's distrust of labor unions under the control of white workers. Some local unions in the South will not admit the group although the International has no provision upholding such discrimination. A few locals that admit the Negro in the South refuse to give him the same opportunity for work or the same protection on the job that the average white member gets. In some cases the general situation relative to Negroes and whites in the same local is so complicated that it is exceedingly difficult to place the blame on any one.

In some instances, white contractors place the blame on organized white labor; but the latter usually blame the contractors. Occasionally an ingenious white business agent will explain away the discrimination in the employment of Negro union men on the score that tradition and custom account for the separation of the races on certain jobs. By this he means that white and colored men just won't work together, implying, of course, that it's nobody's fault.

Ku Klux Control

In Alabama the trade union movement is under the control of the Ku Klux Klan. This organization, of course, will not tolerate a liberal policy toward the Negro. Birmingham, for example, is so controlled by the klan spirit that it has a laundry that "washes for white people only." Some of the public buildings and business office buildings have a separate elevator for colored passengers. The most prejudiced, uncouth, uncivilized white man that I met in Jacksonville is ex-president of the Central Labor Union.

Unless white organized labor makes common cause with Negro labor, the present rapid industrialization of the South will lead to a widening of the gap between the races. The gospel of interracial good will is needed most

among the working masses of the two races, but no interracial organization is giving even scant attention to this phase of race relation.

Bitter Experience

Although the broad, liberal pronouncements of labor leaders appeal to all workers, the Negro in the long run is controlled by his daily experiences with organized white labor. Nothing revolutionizes a man's thinking like concrete experience. The average Negro is having a bitter experience with organized white labor, and because of it, he is losing confidence in unions.

By virtue of the present structure of the American labor movement, union membership is contingent to a considerable extent upon jobs. In fact, the main function of craft unions is to control jobs so as to control wages. Wherever, therefore, unions limit the employment of Negro members in favor of the white members, they cease to be of any service to the Negro members. This is the main reason why Negroes are losing interest in the trade union movement, and under the circumstances it is exceedingly hard for Negro organizers to win the Negro workers over to trade union principles.

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Massachusetts.

JUL 18 1928

**NEGRO ORATOR OF
NOTE WILL ADDRESS
SOCIALISTS TONIGHT**

**Frank R. Crosswaith, New
York Candidate of Party,
to Be Speaker**

The local Socialists will hold their second rally tonight at 8 o'clock on Worthington street, near the post-office, in the interest of their candidates, Norman Thomas and James H. Maurer for president and vice-president, and Mary Donovan Hapgood for governor. The chief speaker will be Frank R. Crosswaith of New York, who is a candidate of the Socialist party in New York state and an organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Mr Crosswaith, who is a Negro, is one of the foremost trade unionists of his race. In addition to being special organizer for the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, he was for some time the only Negro delegate to the New York Trades and Labor council, and was secretary of the trade union committee for organizing Negro workers. He is a graduate of the Rand School of Social Science and an unusually good orator; in fact, the New York World has referred to him as the Negro Debs. He will also speak at a similar meeting in Holyoke tomorrow at 8 p. m. at the corner of Suffolk and High streets. Questions from the audience will be answered by the speaker at both meetings.

Labor Conference Here Attracts Thousands --- Randolph to Speak

The Labor Conference which takes place on Monday, January 16 at the Labor Temple will be a unique event, the first of its kind. There will be thirty-five delegates from various organized groups including the Central Labor Council and the Big Four Brotherhood who will discuss the position and significance of the Negro in labor. The program has been outlined by Ashley A. Totten, assistant general organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

Notables to be Heard

The speakers are as follows: Health and Labor, Dr. E. A. Burkhardt, Dr. T. J. Fletcher, Dr. T. C. Unthank; Education and Negro Labor, H. O. Cook, principal Lincoln high school;

Negro Labor Conference

Arrangements have just been completed by the citizens Aid Committee for St. Louis' first Negro Labor Conference.

According to the program the conference will eclipse all the previous Negro labor conferences held in such metropolitan centers as New York, Boston, Washington, D. C., Chicago, and Kansas City, Mo. There will be both Negro and white speakers.

The conference will begin Sunday, February 11 at 2:30 p. m. with a huge mass meeting at Central Baptist Church and will continue Monday and Tuesday nights.

The public is cordially invited to attend.

The Church and Negro Labor, Rev. D. A. Holmes; Employers and Negro Labor, E. S. Lewis, executive secretary Urban League; Employers and Employees, Max Dyer, vice-president Central Labor Council; Politics and Negro Labor, Atty. L. Amasa Knox; Journalism and the Negro, C. A. Franklin, editor, Kansas City Call; Organized White and Negro Labor, J. T. Smith, secretary Central Labor; F. T. Lane, manager Peoples Finance Council; Negro Business and Labor, Corporation; Negro Labor and Social Service Movements, Forrest Smith, executive secretary Y. M. C. A.; Negro Woman and Labor, Mrs. B. L. Childs, president, Kansas Federation of Women's clubs and Mrs. C. E. Bunch, president Inter-Racial committee; Opportunity and the Negro, Rev. E. A.

Rankin.

The Lincoln high school Choral club will sing the Negro National Anthem. Western university Glee club and Girls Trio, Mesdames Bailey, Bartell Nickens and the Junior Chorus from Jamison Temple will also be heard.

Philip Randolph a Speaker

On Sunday afternoon, the day before the conference, A. Philip Randolph, general organizer, will speak. He is editor of The Messenger, and was the orator of the day at the opening of the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition. Mr. Randolph is known from coast to coast and has spoken before students of our leading universities. He is the speaker at the Linwood Forum at Linwood Christian church Sunday, January 15, 8 p. m.

New York, April 20.—"Fifty per cent of the local porters have already voted for or against the proposed general strike of the Pullman porters throughout the country, in spite of the many subtle and open influences being brought to bear by agents of the company," stated Frank R. Crosswaith of the brotherhood's local headquarters. It has been reported that several local ministers have been approached in behalf of the company to bar the officers of the brotherhood from speaking in their churches. These efforts have been unsuccessful. A Philip Randolph will speak in Ebenezer Baptist church, W. Springfield St., April 30 on "Segregation, a Promise or a Menace." The pastor, Dr. C. A. Ward, is a devoted adherent of the porters' cause.

HOPE OF LABOR'S AID.

If the promise of a charter in the American Federation of Labor is made good and the support of that organization is given the Pullman porters, it is very probable that negotiations instead of a strike will settle the men's wage controversy with the company. It will be the end of a long fight, a hard fight, but one worth everything it has cost.

The Call permits no one to be more forward than it in espousing what it considers good for the Negro, but frequently the keenness of our effort is

dulled by consciousness that the race lacks something. In the world of labor, we know the race has not worked hard enough at organizing, and then at justifying organized demands by superexcellent service. There is no chance progress. It is dearly bought. All too frequently we have not paid the price in full, yet expect to get what we want.

The Pullman porters, a large group of trained workers, made their initial step at organizing, handicapped by inexperience. Yet they have kept at it. Recognition of their union by the American Federation of Labor means they have arrived. When the charter is an accomplished fact, and cooperation is actually at work, working conditions will be changed by peaceable methods which now are impossible even with threats.

There is still another advantage which will come with recognition. Labor is not an abstract element of existence. It is very human. It is men and women with their predisposition to be led by habit. Once the white worker finds himself drawn by his labor associations into sympathy with black workers race and color will not be a barrier to his thinking well of us in other ways. Hate is an unnatural feeling. We all would rather be without it. Only habit, only selfishness, only misconception of facts, can make men fight where the cause of difference is God's making one white and another black.

Perpetuity for our nation seemed far removed from the question of slavery. And better race relations have no apparent connection with wages and working condition for a group of trainmen. But the ways of Providence time and again prove to be direct and positive, when they seem most obscure and devious.

PULLMAN COMPANY FAILS TO STOP RANDOLPH'S CAMPAIGN

Kansas City, April 20.—The Pullman Car company, represented by Dorsey Green, its local attorney, failed in its attempt to secure a court order restraining A. Philip Randolph, general organizer of the brotherhood of sleeping car porters, from speaking at Memorial hall on Monday night. The hall, which seats 5,000, was packed to capacity. The general organizer and A. L. Totten, assistant general organizer, were escorted to the speakers' platform by a committee of one hundred citizens, which included judges, ministers, business and professional men and prominent laymen.

Mr. Randolph stated that the strike vote which began ten days ago by his organization, is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily. "The results showing into the national office so far show a preponderance of votes in favor of a suspension of work, and is a most eloquent answer to those skeptics who doubted the readiness of Pullman porters to go to the limit until the Pullman company accepts the unavoidable and decides to co-operate with the brotherhood of sleeping car porters in the interest of a higher type of service to the traveling public and to the 12,000 men whose services are the basis of the company's wealth," said the general organizer.

PORTERS VOTE ON STRIKE

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL WAITERS MEETS HERE

IMPORTANT SESSIONS HELD AT ALLEN HOTEL

Local Men Play Prominent Part In Entertaining Guests



Left to right: Chylow H. Brown, Pres.; G. R. Birdson, Sec'y; Albert G. Barnett, Vice J. T. Keese, State Director; W.C. Wrightson, Director of Budget. Back Row: C. Sullivan, Carr, Rec. Sec'y; and William Warley, a real Waiter—if everything comes to him who waits.

Without any fuss or noise, a group of fine young men met in Louisville last Monday and transacted important business affecting hundreds of waiters and hotel employees. They were the executive committee of the National Association of Colored Waiters and Hotel Employees of U. S. A., Inc., meeting in their annual spring meeting. The personnel of the Committee; Chylow H. Brown, Chicago, president of the Association; Albert G. Barnett, 2nd Vice Presi-

dent, Chicago; G. R. Birdson, Sec. retary, St. Paul, Minn.; C. Sullivan, Carr, Recording Secretary, St. Louis, Mo.; Wm. C. Wrightson, Director of Budget, Louisville, Ky., and J. T. Keese, State Director, Louisville. The sessions were taken up in re-

Heflins and Cole Bleases may say.

This organization, represented by these young men, is national in its scope. It has 122 chapters in 39 states and has only been organized three years. It has been the cause of many hotels taking back colored waiters after having replaced them with whites. It has also been the cause of new hotels at the rate of 2 and 3 a month taking on Colored waiters. The object of the Association "is to increase the efficiency, stabilize the term of service, improve the working conditions and increase the value of our service by intelligent, loyal and interested co-operation with our employees." A public meeting was held at the Pythian Temple Monday night, at which time talks of particular interest to Waiters and Hotel Employees were made by Mr. Brown, National President; Mr. Carr, Mr. Barnett and so national officers, Mr. Hodge, local president; J. T. Keese, state officer, and W. C. Wrightson, national officer and headwaiter at the Seelbach Hotel.

After the business sessions were held over at the Allen Hotel, Bill Wrightson called Bill Warley to come down and join in the aftermath. Carr, of St. Louis, wanted to know if Warley is now, ever had been or will ever be a waiter. He was told Warley is a darn good waiter, as he has been waiting 20 years for ships that never come in. So they let him or more truly, pushed him into the otherwise very good picture taken by Louisville's excellent photographer, Mr. Arthur Evans.

As often said in these columns, before, there are in the hotels of this country and on the Pullman cars many highly educated, cultured and refined young men who are often far superiors of the people they serve, in everything except money. This is substantiated by the personnel of this committee—a group of highly intelligent, cultured and refined young men. And such men in such positions do the racial group a world of good by impressing on the other group the fact that the Negro is not a monkey or different from other humans. Such men counteract all the

BE A BOLSHEVIK!

By Jacob Burck

daily worker n.Y.

7-31-28

**VOTING
BOOTH**

FOR WHITES ONLY

**VOTE
FOR**

LYNCHING
JIM-CROWISM

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Jacob BURCH

New York

Labov 1928

Unions, Strikes, etc.,

NEGRO WORKERS COMMUNISTS SQUARE RESPOND TO CALL OF COMMUNISTS

Harlem Labor Starts Signature Drive

The Harlem Section of the Workers (Communist) Party, with headquarters at 143 East 103rd St., inaugurated its drive for signatures to put the Workers (Communist) Party on the ballot by calling a special meeting of the section executive committee. Unlike most section executive committee meetings, this one lasted only ten minutes, after which each member of the executive committee handed out of the headquarters armed with petitions, indelible pencils and Daily Workers and proceeded to finecomb an election district for signatures.

During the week there have been four open-air meetings held in Harlem on the election campaign, at each of which were sold a goodly portion of the 500 copies of the Workers (Communist) Party Platform which Harlem confidently purchased from the district office.

The first report made by M. Moreau was a substantial one of 101 signatures for both the local and national petitions. Moreau reported that in one block, in the Negro section of Harlem, Comrade Williams obtained 30 signatures in an hour. Negro workers, according to Comrade Williams, are extremely interested in the Workers (Communist) Party and its platform, and show keen interest in the stand of the Workers Party on lynchings, Jim Crow laws and racial prejudice generally.

It begins to look as though Harlem were seriously after the scalp of the Boro Park section, which boasts that one comrade has already collected 50 signatures, and is unbeatable. The rivalry between the various sections is so keen that there is considerable agitation in the district office to establish a special district prize for the section that hits the highest mark. Boro Park is already preparing its speech of acceptance.

ON RACE PROBLEM

NEW YORK CITY, (ANP.) — The Workers Party of America made a strong bid for the support of Negroes here Thursday when Benjamin Gitlow, executive secretary of the organization, made public a manifesto, adopted Tuesday by the party, urging the passage of a Federal law against lynching, the abolition of the convict lease system, the abolition of "Jim Crow" distinction in the military and civil system and the removal of restrictions against Negroes in the trade unions.

The manifesto further took a pot shot at anti-intermarriage laws and the abolition of discriminatory practices against Negroes in the courts. Gitlow declared that "the manifesto is the election pronouncement of the Workers Party and clearly indicates the position of the party on lynching and the Negro question."

**RANDOLPH
GETS NEW
"FEVER"**

Breaks Out With "Second Spasm;" "Strike Is On Soon," He Says

NEW YORK CITY, July 19.—As usual, facts dawn slowly upon the brains of Brother Randolph, now famous for his strike bluff of the Pullman porters and Maids. His side-rack methods employed June 8 left him high and dry, like the proverbial rock in a running stream. He has found that his Mr. Green was not the "Jesus" he tried to make the porters believe. The strike of June 8 was "postponed" because Mr. Green asked him not to call it. This is running true to form. A white man told him not to call the strike and Randolph believed the white man's story and used this bunk to fool the porters into thinking the strike was "called off."

Added to this fallacy—because there never was a strike pending to be called off, Randolph told his gullible hearers that he had accomplished great things for the men.

He told them now he "had silenced Vann of The Courier." This was a great achievement, thought Randolph. This had a great deal to do with the strike, thought he. The porters are asking him now what Vann or The Courier had to do with the strike. He has used Vann as the excuse for calling meetings, cursing and making fabulous statements to get the "dues paid in" for the great fight yet to come. The new bunk has gone out that there is to be a strike, but NOBODY KNOWS the date. That is exactly right, because there is not going to be any strike. Randolph does not know the date himself, because he is waiting for Mr. Green. Mr. Green is the man "Martin" who never showed up. Randolph has a new fever and throws a new spasm to get dues paid in. "It won't be long now."

The usual mud-slinging goes on. Vile language is still the weapon. Everybody is a liar but Randolph. His comrades are even afraid to speak, or they will be liars.

Prior to June 8, the day set for the strike of Pullman porters, Randolph and his fellow agitators boasted that they would tie up the Pullman service and force the Pullman Company to accede to their demands. They claimed they had over 7,000 signatures of men who had pledged themselves to go on strike. They said victory was certain, that they had the Pullman Company in a trap from which it could not escape; they had issued orders to "organizers" all over the country and had heard from organizers that the men were "straining at the leash;" they had told the men to fight to keep other men off the cars; they said they had arranged for picketing depots and yards and that the most thorough preparations had been made to insure a speedy victory.

Despite all this hot air, Randolph and his gang knew that they could count on only a very few hundred men responding to the strike call. They knew that the Pullman Company was ready to fill every vacancy the minute it occurred. They knew that they were licked before they started and that the result would be a disastrous fiasco. So they looked for an alibi to save their faces and found it in the advice of the president of the American Federation of Labor not to call the strike. So they called it off, giving as the reason the statement from the president of the American Federation of Labor.

Now Randolph and his cohorts are again talking of calling a strike. They are doing this knowing that a majority of what few deluded followers they had have deserted the

sinking ship, torn up their membership cards, have quit paying dues. They are doing this in face of the fact that the Brotherhood is a financial wreck; that the Brotherhood is not in a position to help support for a single day any of the men who might be foolish enough to obey an order to strike. Since the fiasco of June 8 no element of strength has been added to the organization. On the contrary, it has disintegrated. Its mouthpiece, the Messenger, has shut up shop. The hats that are passed at meetings contain only pennies, nickels and dimes—and mighty few of those.

There can be only one reason for the rebirth of strike talk—the desperation of men who know they have lost, who know they are beaten and whose plans have been wrecked, whose promises have been proven false, whose claims have been shown to be without foundation; the

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Porters' Union Wins respect for Race

A Few Words for the Benefit of Readers, Especially Those Who Would Like to Support the Benefit at the Lafayette Theatre Next Tuesday Night

By The Editor

IN the last two years and ten months, A. Philip Randolph, general organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, has addressed some forty or more big colleges and universities throughout the country. In every instance, according to reliable reports, he has received a most cordial welcome and general approbation among the students and professors as a result of his presentation of the case of the Pullman porter for the right to organize, a living wage, and better working conditions.

Hundreds of labor unions comprising millions of white workers, together with white forums, churches and students' conferences have viewed the fight of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters with great interest and concern. Their question has been: "Why should we be surprised and amazed at the ability of Negroes to organize a labor union. Professor Madison Grant in 'The Passing of the Great White Race' has attempted to give a color of scientific warrant to the claim that Negroes are incapable of developing trade unions, because they are highly emotional and cannot carry through a struggle which requires sustained application over a period of time. This is pure superficial, pseudo-scientific libel of the Negro. The Negro is capable of sustained application. But Negrophobists such as Lathrop Stoddard and the above-named anti-Negro anthropologist, can be most effectively convinced of the ability of the Negro for organized action when the Negro actually executes and organizes labor struggle, such as the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. It is apparent to anyone who has viewed the problem even casually that a concrete, tangible, visible, realistic, demonstration of ability for labor organization, such as the porters' union in the fact of the most powerful opposition of a group of workers, regardless of race, color, creed, has encountered in America, is more convincing than tons of propaganda, when no such actual case of labor organization on a broad scale exists.

Moreover, neither white or black America ever dreamed that a group of Negro workers had the courage to challenge a corporation as powerful as the Pullman Company, which commands hundreds of millions of dollars, and which is directed by the house of J. P. Morgan. This magnificent courage on the part of the porters has placed them in the front rank among the most advanced and enlightened American workers. Negroes everywhere will inevitably receive a greater measure of respect because of the recognized manhood of the Pullman porter.

Besides their courage, they have shown a stick-to-it-iveness, and unshakable will, and bulldog tenacity, in holding fast, that has won admiration of both friend and foe for themselves in particular and the race in general. The struggle of the porters is eminently significant to students and thinkers on social and racial problems because it stands out as the first all-absorbing and all-encompassing moral struggle members of the Negro race have participated in. A great moral principle, namely: the right of working men to organize, to receive a living wage for a fair day's work, to be relieved of the necessity of begging the public for charity, is here involved.

The porters' fight is a definite and unmistakable challenge to every Negro with any pride of race. It should be the occasion of demonstrating to the world the possibility of all sections of the race uniting on one thing for one time. It will serve as a warning to those who would seek to divide the race in the future upon a great moral issue or economic question which is vital to its well-being.

In sponsoring the midnight benefit, Tuesday, July 24, 1928, in the Lafayette Theatre, for the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, The Amsterdam News feels that it is fulfilling an imperative racial command which is national in its reaches and significance. Pullman porters in every hamlet from Florida to the Coast will be the beneficiaries of the revenue secured from this benefit. It will help the porters' union to cope with the Pullman Company, which has vast financial power as result of paying the porters starvation wages and working them inhumanly long hours. The porters' wage of \$72.50 a month is ridiculously low and 400

hours of work a month is outrageous.

It ought to be of great interest to the public to know that the leaders of the Pullman porters' union are making a definite sacrifice in behalf of the cause. Most of us will be amazed to know that the general organizer, Mr. Randolph, receives no more in pay than any of the other organizers and that his pay is only \$150 per month. This is a new record of movements of our race so far as the sacrifices of the leaders are concerned in the interest of the rank and file.

NEW YORK WORLD

JUL 15 1928

Labor's Plans and Problems

Pullman Porters Still Keeping Company on Tenter-Hooks

By John J. Leary Jr.

THE PULLMAN PORTER is keeping the manager of the Pullman Company on the tenter-hooks.

To break the threatened strike the company spent in excess of \$1,000,000 to build up a machine that, thanks to the strategy of William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and the willingness of A. Philip Randolph and his associates in the Brotherhood of Pullman Porters to take expert advice, it has had no occasion to use.

It is costing much money to keep the machine in shape, yet the management dare not scrap it for fear that a strike order will find it unprepared.

Meantime the traveling public is not getting the service it has been accustomed to, for many of the Negroes from the rural sections of the South, recruited as strikebreakers, are being taught their trade on some of the crack trains. Last week on a night train from the East the writer encountered one of these rookies who did not know the stations on the line and who made heavy weather of the comparatively easy task of making up berths.

On the other hand the brotherhood is under heavy fire from the Communist element, operating as the American Negro Labor Congress. This group, unable to secure a hall in Harlem, is now publishing the "Negro Champion," in which all who are working with the brotherhood are excoriated weekly.

Just who is financing this group is a mystery.

"But," says Mr. Randolph, "we are certain to rout them. The work is moving promisingly forward."

Solomon's declaration that there is nothing new under the sun is certainly

out of date, as a message from Toronto indicates. Here it is:

"Indicating the spread of the spirit of unionism, local workers in one of the most ancient industries, worm gathering, have formed a union and staged the most successful strike in recent labor history.

"When fifty-eight boys formed probably the first worm gatherers' union in history and turned on a local bait company with a demand for a 20 per cent. advance in rates per 100 worms, the Department of Labor or the Mayor; they sat tight.

"The company's best efforts to secure supplies failed and angry anglers were soon buzzing around its ears, clamoring for fresh, fat worms.

"After several days the company wormed out of its difficulty by complete surrender."

Michael Greene, President of the United Hatters of North America, sails for England next Saturday to represent the American Federation of Labor at by a New York chain store manager the British Trades Union Congress.

While abroad he will look into conditions that make it possible for European manufacturers of felt hats to capture so large a portion of the American market.

In this connection an interesting story has to do with a deal negotiated with Mussolini. He wanted a certain type of hat and, getting to Il Duce, arranged to take a large volume at a price, provided he was guaranteed deliveries. Il Duce gave the guarantee. Also he gave orders that the hatters of two small towns produce and keep on producing.

As a consequence this dealer is offering "bargains" in hats that cost him 85 cents, plus the expense of shipment to this country and trimming the hats here, his gross profit being something like 500 per cent.

Official returns of the recent election of the International Typographical Union show that Charles P. Howard defeated James M. Lynch by a vote of 37,057 to 20,944 and carried his entire ticket through with him. "Johnny" Hays, the veteran Secretary-Treasurer of the organization, ran ahead of his ticket several thousand

votes, but lost. Woodruff Randolph of Chicago receiving 32,291 to his 24,802 votes.

BROTHERHOOD ORGANIZERS GO BEFORE BOARD

Pullman Porters Vote to Walk Out

New York, June 8.—According to the latest news from the headquarters of the porters' union, A. Philip Randolph, general organizer, and Henry T. Hunt, counsel, will appear before the United States mediation board in the interest of securing the establishment of the emergency board. The emergency board is only established when the mediation board considers that a condition is fraught with danger and therefore recommends to the president of the United States the establishment of said board.

The first count of the strike ballots of Pullman porters show 6,013 affirmative votes in favor of the strike. In the opinion of the officials of the brotherhood and its counsel, there is no way for the board to avoid recommending the establishment of the emergency board.

According to experienced labor men, when sufficient employees in the transportation industry register their desire for a walk-out, unless their demands are conceded, this, in the meaning of the railway labor act constitutes a threat of interruption of interstate commerce sufficient to justify the intervention of the president with a view to maintaining peace in the industry. If the mediation board does not recommend the establishment of the emergency board, the brotherhood will call a strike.

Strike Breakers Sought

While the Pullman company has been making preparations to use the car cleaners to break the impending strike of Pullman porters by the use of its yard employees, these very same car cleaners have been planning conferences to secure the services of A. Philip Randolph, general organizer, to organize them into a union. There is widespread sentiment throughout the various districts among the car cleaners for an organization. They have many grievances that are serious and grave that cannot be corrected through the medium of the bankrupt employee representation plan. This is perhaps the most serious blow to the efforts of the company to break the strike of the porters.

Pullman Plan Exposed

The Pullman company, which recognizes the organization of its white

service employees, has, according to documents in the possession of the brotherhood, issued instructions to its under-cover men and other agents to "turn the minds of the porters and public from the channel now prevailing and thus stem the tide."

"For the best results at the start," says on document "it is well that we say nothing of the merits of their contentions, but direct all attention to the method, and when that is accomplished consideration of the merits would be in order, but not before."

"The effect of this is to virtually say to them, 'Where you are going is all right, but you are not on the right road.'"

"Finally, this is an educational campaign directed at all times to help the men see the disaster in following outside leaders and the value and virtue in at all times addressing their wishes to the company by the men themselves. This campaign may never cease, because if the Ford company can see the wisdom of having welfare workers who are paid for that work, then some sort of substitute ought to be of value."

"Some agency or person strong enough to command attention should lead this counter attack with the necessary steps in mind and watch and guide developments and make changes and other plans when the situation demands it."

All Organizers Bonded

According to Randolph the Fidelity and Casualty company of New York paid over to the brotherhood a check for \$780 to cover the money which D. J. Jones, local secretary treasurer of the brotherhood in Oakland, Cal., absconded with. This is a concrete refutation of the unfair and vicious rumors and tales spread by Pullman propaganda to the effect that the brotherhood is squandering the porters' money and that those who handle the money are not bonded.

It is the policy of the brotherhood, according to Randolph, to have all of the officers who handle funds bonded by the Fidelity and Casualty Bonding company. Randolph continued that "I myself am bonded although I handle no funds. The brotherhood's accounts are also handled by Stuart Chase, a certified public accountant of the Labor Bureau, Inc., 2 W. 43d St. All of the monies of the union," says Randolph, "are scrupulously handled."

Negro Painters To Reorganize Union

Wednesday evening, September 12, a public mass meeting will be held at 149 West 36th street under auspices of the Community Progressive Painters Union, Inc. All painters and decorators in Greater New York are cordially invited to attend. The purpose is for the purpose of re-organizing this union.

It was first organized in March 1927 and has a membership of 50 Negro painters. It is hoped that the re-organization will widen the scope and increase the membership.

Addresses will be made by the Rev. Ethelred Brown, now president of the union; Frank R. Crosswaith, special; organizer for the

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Victor C. Gasper, organizer of the Painters Union; Miss A. Elizabeth Hendrickson, treasurer; Frank Porco, G. French and E. Ledcatt.

ACTIVITIES AMONG UNION MUSICIANS

By PERCIVAL OUTRAM

A moving picture house in 125 street desiring to change its policy, by adding revue shows to its regular bill, agreed and contracted with Don David to supply colored musicians to play in the pit for the revues. -22-21

Contracts were filed at Local 802, and September 3 was set for the orchestra to start work.

About a week before the starting date of David and his orchestra, Local 802 discovered that one of the stage employees, a white man, was a non-union man.

The proprietors were informed this man would have to be displaced by a union man or Don David and his orchestra could not play in that house. Several conferences were held but the local would not retreat from its dictum.

It appears that this non-union stage man has been employed by the theatre for about seven years, and the management of the theatre disinclined to part with his services after these years of faithful service.

The solution looks simple by saying "Let him join the stage union," but here is the submerged rock—if he joins the stage union he will automatically lose his job. There is a rule in the stage union that each member is allotted a job according to priority of joining.

And as the waiting list is very lengthy the theatre management does not insist that their stage hand be unionized, as this would be tantamount to firing him.

This kept David out, and the theatre employed a non-union white orchestra to play their shows.

Don David had engaged three white men, who had previously worked in the theatre, and four colored men for the job.

The theatre had been running nearly a week when one of the white men of David's deferred orchestra told David that some of the working orchestra (all white) were Union men. Charges have been filed against them and no doubt they will be severely fined.

Don David meanwhile is still hoping to get on the job, as the theatre in 125th street is only one of a chain owned by the proprietors, and Local 802 can withdraw the men working in the other theatres holding, as they do, union cards.

Pete Brown's claim for 6 weeks' pay from Isadore Meyer for engaging Pete as sub at the Roosevelt Theatre, where Pete was only allowed to work two days, and then, it is alleged, stopped by the management for no reason Pete could understand, has again been adjourned.

Pete reached the trial board at 10, the time he was summoned, remained until 12:45, and returned at 1:15, to find that Izzy had been in in the interval and left at 1:10.

Meyer's studies do not allow him to reach the Union before 1 p. m. any day; and Pete's protest was loud and long

when he discovered the adjournment and that he had been there all morning and then, missed Izzy by 5 minutes, "You could have fired an egg on his head," someone remarked.

Sgt.-at-arms Minton has been indisposed during his vacation term. Local 802 has been gracious to extend his vacation period, so that Minton could visit his father in Kentucky.

Mr. Minton left for Kentucky last week. Let us hope that he returns to his duties fully recovered, to continue his fair and square operations in safe guarding the interests of the colored musicians, members of Local 802.

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Unions, Strikes, etc.

'COSSACKS' OF POLICE FORCE ARREST PICKETS

Negroes And Whites Join In
Protesting Against Jim
Crow In New York

NEWSPAPERMAN IS
AMONG MOLESTED

Labor Defense Committee
Obtains Releases Thru
Its Counsel

New York, (C. N. S.) Three Negro and three white workers were arrested Friday noon while picketing the Tip Toe Inn on East 14th Street as a protest against that restaurant's practice of discrimination against Negroes. The demonstration followed the refusal of the management last Saturday evening to serve a group of Negro workers and members of the American Negro Labor Congress. The demonstration was organized by the Congress, of which all three of the arrested Negroes are members. Their names are O. S. Golden, president of the Harlem Local of the American Negro Labor Congress; Harold Williams and a young worker, Paterson. The three whites are trade unionists and members of the Trade Union Educational League. They are all sympathisers with the program of the Congress and its militant fight in behalf of the Negro workers. They are Bertha Bialok, Sam Porsily and Sam Horowitz.

The arrests were made fifteen after the demonstration had begun. The six workers, carrying placards denouncing the Jim Crow policy of the Tip Toe Inn and calling for full racial equality, economic, political social, for the Negro, had walked back and forth before the restaurant several times without police interference except the admonition of the

officer on the beat to keep moving and "don't bunch or I'll run ya in".

Pickers Arrested

With this policy, however, the restaurant management was not satisfied and a hurried call was sent into police headquarters, with the result that three additional cops and three detectives were rushed to the scene. As soon as these arrived they gave orders to the pickets to "getta hell outa here or we'll run ya in". The pickets refused to be scared away and continued their calm deliberate pacing back and forth before the Jim Crow restaurant. The restaurant management became frantic. It was the lunch hour. Trade was being driven away. They demanded immediate police action. The police, anxious to please the bosses, again tried to frown the cops away. This failing, they decided to "run them in". "Come on thar", get over thar", ya're under arrest". The six pickets, three Negroes, and three whites, were lined up against the restaurant charged with obstructing traffic. A huge crowd gathered, and for the first time since the demonstration began, the sidewalks were blocked.

Arrest Newspapermen

In an effort to muzzle the Negro press and generally prevent any report of these unwarranted arrests, the police arrested Cyril Briggs, editor of the Negro Champion, who was present, taking photographs of the demonstration and arrests. The police had previously demanded of Briggs if he was a reporter and had been shown his press card for the Negro Champion. He was not molested at that time. But later, with the arrival of extra police and the determination to break up picketing at all costs, the police objected to the taking of photographs of their activities, and when Briggs persisted he was told he was under arrest and was lined up with the others. The seven then had to wait half an hour for the arrival of the police van. When this came, and Briggs marched forward with the others, he was told to "get out of this. We don't want you." After keeping him standing in the cold for half an hour the police decided it was too dangerous a proceed to lock up a representative of the press at this time. So the others were driven off to the station for the crime of protesting against race dis-

New York

crimination and demand that Negroes be treated like human beings in the restaurants of New York.

Released On Bail

The defense of all six pickets was immediately taken up by the International Labor Defense, an organization which makes no discrimination between the workers of different races but defends one and all alike. This organization sent its lawyer to the police station and the release of the pickets was effected two hours after they had been locked up. They were released without bail. They are to appear in court on Monday.

NEGRO FURRIER BEATEN BY THUGS

Nearly killed by police and thugs, Henry Rosemond, one of the strike leaders and member of the Joint Board of the new Needle Trades Industrial Union, was the first victim of Tammany police brutality in the dressmakers' great struggle which began yesterday morning.

Rosemond, who is especially popular among the Negro workers, himself a Negro and a fur worker, was beaten unconscious by police and thugs at the shop of Berman and Wenett, 199 W. 23rd St., had just succeeded in bringing out on strike six of the eight workers employed in the Berman shop, among whom were two women workers. He was struck from behind with a piece of iron pipe. He fell to the ground unconscious. When he regained consciousness, he found three policemen standing over him, who again began to beat and kick Rosemond. The worker received serious injuries about the head and arms and a possible fractured leg. He received a slight stab wound in the hand.

ASKS SOLIDARITY IN DRESS STRIKE

Rosemond Appeals to
Negro Workers

By HENRY ROSEMOND.
(Member of the General Executive

Board of the Needle Trade Workers' Industrial Union of U. S. A.)

Today being the first day of the call of the general strike in the dress industry, one of the industries in which a great number of my people are involved, I am taking the initiative to make an appeal to all of them to support this strike which will be the first attack upon the needle trades bosses to obtain human conditions. This time it will not be a strike, I hope, merely of white workers for white workers, but it will be, according to the program of the new union, a blow against the bosses to secure the same advantages for all workers regardless of their creed, color and race.

The Negro workers of the industry must realize the need of uniting themselves with the white workers to make the strike a success and also to establish once for all a good solid union to protect the interests of the workers of the dressmaking industry. The new union is far from being the old union that used to refuse Negroes membership in its ranks. During the period that the International Union has been completely under the control of the Right wing leaders, working in partnership with the A. F. of L., (the most qualified institution against the interests of the working class), long hours, low pay and all the evils of the sweat-shop system have flourished, creating a terrific misery for the workers of the industry.

I hope that the Negro workers will become conscious of these facts and align themselves shoulder to shoulder with the white workers against the bosses and the betrayers in this coming struggle to realize a union for the workers, and not a company union.

Garage Workers Enter American Federation

The Greater New York Garage Washers' Association, 120 W. Mt. Eden avenue, has joined forces with International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, thus bringing it under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor. Herman Cohen, president, announced yesterday. The new organization will be known as the Garage Washers' and Polishers' Union, Local 272.

One of the first steps of the combined organization will be to gain a higher wage scale and effect improved working conditions among garage employees. At present, ac-

Urges Solidarity



Henry Rosemond, fur worker and member of the new Needle Trades Industrial Union, who is appealing to the Negro needle workers to join with the whites in the common struggle to establish union conditions in the dress trade.

cording to Cohen, they are working seven days a week and 12 to 14 hours a day. American Federation of Labor statistics place their earnings at less than 22 cents an hour.

Give Benefit Dance for Negro Champion, Daily, Vida Obrera March 22

Of a total of over three hundred Negro newspapers published weekly in the United States, the Negro Champion is the one labor paper calling upon the Negro workers to assume their historic role in the ranks of the revolutionary movement for the overthrow of the system under which they suffer double exploitation, both as Negroes and as workers.

On Friday evening, March 22, at Imperial Auditorium, 160 West 129th Street, Section Four of District Two, Communist Party of the U. S. A., will stage a benefit dance for the Negro Champion, Vida Obrera, the Spanish paper, and the Daily Worker. John C. Smith's Negro Orchestra will play dance music. Tickets may be obtained at the Workers Book Shop, 26 Union Square; the Champion, 169 West 133rd Street, and the Spanish Workers Club, 55 West 113th Street.

Offer Negro, White Needle Workers Free Scholarships

The Workers School in a letter that it addressed to the Strike Committee of the Dressmakers Strike this past week offered free scholarships to all Negro workers on strike and 25 additional free scholarships for strikers to be chosen by the Strike Committee. These free scholarships will entitle those selected to take two courses during the present Spring term. The Negro strikers are expected to take as one of the two free courses the class in "History and Problems of the American Negro." The Workers School in this way wishes to express its solidarity with the striking dressmakers and help them in their present struggle and in their struggles to come. The Workers School has sent its instructors to the strike meetings to address the workers and is calling upon all of these instructors to go on the picket line during the mass picketing demonstrations.

Gala Dance Tomorrow Night for Negro and Spanish Newspapers

Class-conscious workers of various races will gather at Imperial Hall 160 W. 129th St. tomorrow night at an inter-racial dance for the benefit of the Daily Worker, the Negro Champion, organ of the American Negro Labor Congress, and the Vida Obrera, organ of the Spanish fraction of the Communist Party of the U. S. A.

Rejecting capitalist-inspired schemes for dividing and weakening the working class, white and Negro workers will make the event an occasion for demonstrating their solidarity with Latin-American, Japanese and Chinese workers, who will attend the dance in large numbers.

John C. Smith's Negro orchestra will play for the dancing, and "Marching Guns," a Workers Laboratory Theatre production, will be a feature of the entertainment.

Tickets may be obtained at the office of the Negro Champion, 169 W. 133d St., at the Spanish Workers Club, 55 W. 113th St., the Workers Bookshop, or the District Negro Committee of the Communist Party, 26 Union Sq.

Many of the most active workers in the strike have been and are students at the Workers School.

The Workers School takes this opportunity to call to the attention of the workers the importance of their training themselves as better fighters for the working class thru studying at the Workers School, while they are carrying on their concrete activities on behalf of their fellow workers in the shop, in the union and for the working class as a whole.

Negro, White Workers to Unite at 'Champion,' 'Obrera' Benefit Dance

Another opportunity for white and black workers to get together socially will be given Friday evening, March 22, at the Imperial Auditorium, 160 W. 129th St. at the benefit dance for the Negro Champion, official organ of the American Negro Labor Congress, and Vida Obrera, the Spanish labor paper.

Leaflets for the affair call upon the workers of all races to show their working class solidarity by coming together at the dance and help break down capitalist-instilled prejudices and race hatreds and to help build the Negro and Spanish labor press. "For a United Working Class! For a Militant Negro Press!" are some of the slogans thrown out.

Tickets are now on sale at the Negro Champion, 169 W. 133d St., the Spanish Workers Club, 55 W. 113th St., and the Workers Book Shop, 26 Union Square. John C. Smith's Negro Orchestra has been engaged for the occasion.

NO RACE PREJUDICE IN NEEDLE TRADES UNION

By HENRY ROSEMOND,
Vice-President of the Needle Trades
Workers' Industrial Union.

Under the leadership of the Left wingers, race prejudice has been completely abolished in the Needle Trades Industrial Union, which includes in its membership large numbers of colored people of various nationalities. This new union wages a militant struggle against race discrimination and although it was formed only a short while ago, the effects of its policies are already being felt among the colored workers in the shops. This is not the policy of such unions as the yellow International Ladies' Garment Workers, that are under the control of the A. F. of L. In these unions race prejudice and race discrimination are encouraged because they serve the bosses to keep the workers in constant struggle against each other and thus help the bosses to keep all the workers in slavery.

The new needle trades union was formed with some Negro workers playing an active part in the convention as well as in filling some of the highest positions in the union.

Since the strike started on Wednesday, February 6, the first strike of this new union, a great number of Negroes have been militantly active in it. Over 40 of them have joined the Strike and Picket Committees, one of them is a member of the Strike Finance Committee, and another is a member of the Joint Board.

During the strike I have been around and have spoken to many of the strikers: Marie Franklin, Edith Brown, Edna Kemp, Mattie Brian, Louise Martin, Eva Mayo, Laura Smith, and many others. They all said that they were treated royally by the leaders and the white strikers in the halls and elsewhere. The four last ones mentioned went back to work, they being strikers from shops that have signed the agreement concluded by the new union. These colored girls stated that they will do their very best to support the union and also see that their parents and friends who are in the trade join this union—the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union of the U. S. A.—the only one in the trade that really fights for the interests of the workers, not only white, but colored as well.

"NEGRO ELECTED TO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

LABOR BODY

New York City, May 21—"At the Conference for Progressive Labor Action which concluded yesterday in Pontonia Hall a two day session Frank R. Crosswaith, Negro labor leader, was unanimously elected a member of the National Executive Committee of that body."

The conference for Progressive Labor Action among other things aims to conduct an intensive and extensive campaign of education and organization among the organized and unorganized workers without regard to race, creed, or sex with a view toward the establishment of an American Labor Party and the building of powerful cooperative movements among workers and consumers.

"The Conference for Progressive Labor Action is opposed to Communism and Communist tactics as well as to the timid, conservative attitude of the American Federation of Labor which until now has woefully neglected effectively to organize Negro workers" said Mr. Crosswaith.

Labor - 1928

Union, Strikes, etc

No Race Approach For Unorganized Negro Workers, Declares President Of Dining Car Employees To Tutors

National Association of Teachers Hear Exposition of Relationship Of Negro Labor To Unionism As Represented By A. F. of L

Institute, W. Va.—“There absolutely is no race approach to organized labor for unorganized Negro workers—not even the ~~only~~ all-Negro Pullman porter group,” declared Rienzi B. Lemus, president of the Brotherhood of Dining Car Employees, in an address to the commerce-industry section, National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools here July 26.

Mr. Lemus' assigned subject was "Trades-Unionism and the Negro." President John W. Davis, of West Virginia Collegiate Institute, is chairman of the section, and President Russell, of Kentucky State College, presided.

“Every union has organized itself against greatest resistance and without outside assistance,” Lemus said. “For,” he continued, “just as all working men should seek their craft commonality in union, all employers black and white, axiomatically find a common level when it comes to increasing the wages of their employees.”

Believe In Union.

“Sure,” the speaker said, “Negro business men believe in the organizations of Negro unions on a racial basis and because of race commonality—until an American Federation of Labor organizer appears in these Negro men's plants to organize their black workers. Then, naturally, they resist an increase in wages of from 20 to 100 per cent. which adds neither to output nor efficiency, as the union leaders have hitherto made it known that efficiency lies solely in management's province—that their duty

is to get the most pay for the least work for their members.”

Mr. Lemus said that the public says, regardless of the methods of payment and that consequently, the public is opposed, ipso facto, to the formation of labor unions which means always increase in the price of service to the public. “We have seen,” he declared, “widespread public response to the propaganda of the Pullman porter movement. Analysis, quite superficial will positively reveal the motive to be the erroneous assumption that abolishment of the so-called tipping custom will relieve the public of further obligation in the matter of porter's wages. Truth is, abolishment of tips would add to the public obligation in respect of the porters' pay; for presently the public pays part of the wage in the form of tips which, if discontinued, means the public would pay all of the wage when purchasing Pullman accommodation at the ticket window.”

Entitled To Wage Increase.

Mr. Lemus stated the porters are entitled to wage increase, but only a porter's union can accomplish it, and none but porters can organize a union. He said that a labor union is not an alms house institution,

and never seeks outside financial assistance until and unless it has been so long engaged in a strike that its funds are exhausted and the members and their families destitute.

Such conditions obtained in the American Federation of Labor's United Mineworkers case in the Pennsylvania coalfields last winter, on which occasion the Federal Council of Churches of Christ was moved to partly succor the sorely stricken wives and minor children of the Federation's striking mineworkers.

“A labor union,” Mr. Lemus said, “simply is a grouping which collectively places the workers on a contractual parity with the managers—which is the reason why organized managers so bitterly oppose it. And certainly managers don't beg for outside assistance, at least not while the workers are at work. A group which cannot finance its own organization is unworthy of it, and moreover never will achieve it.”

A Startling Declaration.

The dining-car men's chieftan startled his hearers with the declaration that there is not a single obligation of union formation which these to be organized are unable to meet financially.

“Since the Negro is a quite properly ubiquitous American,” said Lemus, “he will be found everywhere Americans are found; hence, also in the trades unions, as well as out of them. Like white workers, there are groups of Negroes who are better off within the unions, and others better off without the unions, and others better off without.”

“On the whole, because of moralism' than 'union' in America: trades-unionism, the Negro worker has fared better without the union. Besides, this 'ism' has arrested the progress of the labor movement to such an alarming degree that until and unless there is a renaissance of the movement, it affords, no can accord, no panacea for their ill which confront unorganized workers—white or black! The labor movement and the Negro seem to be going in opposite directions; the movement is going and the Negro is coming—optimistic laity college A. B.'s and pessimistic statisticians notwithstanding.”

Mr. Lemus said the independent labor unions are almost as innumerable as the Negro is ubiquitous, the most nearly idealistic of which is the New York Garment Workers-Needle Trades grouping. “Too recently in the travail of emergence from the life-crushing sweat-shops of the New York East Side to be

concerned with racial and creedal distinctions.”

A Paradoxical Position.

The speaker defined the American Federation of Labor's position in respect of the Negro worker as paradoxical. “The Federation of Labor,” he said, “is not a big union of all craftsmen but a sort of holding company for many independent craft unions called Internationals—each of which does about as it pleases, particularly in regards to the Negro worker. The United Mineworkers' Constitution inhibits racial and creedal discriminations. But the International, with jurisdiction over railroad station workers, will not admit Negro workers to white locals; it accepts all Negro locals, and there are now forty-four such segregated locals of this union—Federation of Labor affiliation.”

“The Seaman's Union of North America, another Federation of Labor International, takes them as they come; the Longshoremen's International has segregated Negro locals and has a Negro International vice president. Hence the Federation of Labor paradoxes. The Federation of Labor will charter any group which organizes itself—and pays the charter fee—only to stick it wherever possible, however incongruous the assignment.

“And forasmuch as the Federation of Labor policy ever has been to rely on the poetically destructive strike power to enforce its demands, the individual Unions and workers have been misled to thus believe they were omnipotent, and now that the Courts have removed by injunction the strike's sting, the American Federation of Labor virtually is powerless.”

A Sorry Spectacle.

Mr. Lemus said this is established beyond doubt or peradventure by the present sorry spectacle of the United Mineworkers permitting the districts to beg the mine operators for conferences to negotiate wage reductions from the scales effected by the Jacksonville agreement of 1925—after the failure of the destitution-creating strike in the bituminous coal fields of the so-called Central Competitive Region to maintain the uneconomic pay rates of that agreement.

“The rail brotherhoods, which, by the way, are not in any respect affiliated to the Federation of Labor, never would have failed to apprehend such a denouement, would have, herefore, rushed a grand bluff and subsided to await a more convenient season for action,” Lemus declared.

According to Lemus, Robert L. Mays of Chicago is the foremost Negro labor representative, insofar as ability and experience and competency go. He failed as an organizer for the sole reason that he tried to organize a Federation of Negro rail labor instead of organizing the units one at a time. Lemus says Mays is staging a comeback backed by one of the organizations of colored firemen, for which Mays made the original contract back in 1921.

Speaking of colored firemen; Mr. Lemus said there are 6,500 of them on Southern and Southwestern Railroads; and that until and unless the white Firemen's Brotherhood (Big Four) President D. B. Robertson takes the lead in removing the constitutional inhibition against Negro firemen, and takes them into his union, Lemus will refuse to believe President Robertson is as sincere as A. Philip Randolph would have us to believe.

A Picturesque Labor Chief.

“I cannot see Robertson's interest in the unionization of 11,000 unskilled Pullman porters while still forcing restrictive agreements against 6,500 skilled colored firemen on the Southern rail lines,” Lemus shouted.

The most picturesque colored chief, Lemus thinks, is Young Grange of the Seaman's Union. Mr. Grange is head of the group of stewards' department employees which he organized on the North Atlantic coast. This employment is “closed shop” must be a union man to remain at work). Recently, Grange has been twice to Europe to assist in reorganization of men of all nations employed on Mediterranean and the Indies lines out of British ports.

Another, and the dean, of Negro labor leaders is John H. Eiland of Memphis, Tenn., president of the union of switchmen, brakemen, yardmen, train-porters, etc., which holds contracts governing wages and rules on the Illinois Central, and other southern lines. Then, there's Arthur Hill, who organized the union of train-porters on the southern lines out of Washington. Hill got and keeps the 240-hour-month for his members, and even for those who won't join.

Labor International Creates Bureau For Work Among Race

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—According to reports coming from Moscow Wednesday session of the Executive Bureau of the Red International of Trade Unions was held with participation of Negro delegates to the World Congress of the Communist International. Representatives from the Trade Union League, the Confederation General de Travail Unitaire and other organizations gathered in order to discuss the organization of the Negroes.

The executive bureau decided to form an international trade union committee for Negroes, composed of two Negroes from the United States, and one each from Latin America, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Cuba. Later on representatives from Haiti, East Africa, Portuguese, East Congo,

West Africa, Liberia, French Africa and those Latin American countries where many Negroes are present.

The committee aims to organize the Negroes in trade unions either together with the white workers or in extra unions when the white workers prevent the acceptance of Negroes in trade unions.

The committee also aims to establish relations between the Negroes of the world and to organize the broad masses of Negroes on the basis of class struggle rather than on the basis of races. It is thought that in time many of the whites will lay aside petty prejudices and realize the importance of obliterating racial lines in matters affecting classes rather than races.

Schoolboy Employees of Hudson River Night Line Strike As a Protest Against Discrimination

23 Porters and Hallmen Walk Off S S Trojan When Company Fires Head Porter After He Had Blocked Segregation Move

Twenty-three young men working on the Steamship Trojan of the Hudson River Night Line, running between New York City and Albany, went on strike last Thursday, delaying the boat's sailing nearly an hour, as a protest against the discharge of Leslie Furlonge, chief porter, whose many stand had blocked an attempt at segregation on part of the boat's steward and crew a few days before.

The Trojan was only able to make the trip to Albany after half changed so that the Negro porters of the crew from her sister ship had and hallmen would continue eating been taken. A telephone call to Albany in the regular dining room but bany caused the two boats that sail backed up the steward in that he to New York at the same time to permitted them to be shut off in a leave a part of their crew in Albany particular section. The steward expressed his displeasure at Furlonge and is alleged to have declared he would get even.

Protested Eating Orders.

Furlonge Is Discharged.

Trouble aboard the Trojan started early last week when C. Leming, (white), the new steward, who is said to be a southerner, attempted to put all colored employees on the boat in the dining room used by the stokers and employees of the freight department. Such segregation had never before been practiced on the boat and Chief Furlonge, a recent graduate of Shaw University, and who expects to enter the Howard University Dental School this fall, voiced a strong protest to the boat's captain in behalf of the Negro employees.

They were told that Furlonge had sold whiskey to a detective two weeks before. When one inquired why the detective did not arrest him, the company official refused to answer. However, he emphatically stated that the company no longer desired Furlonge's services. His fellow employees responded to this remark as a unit and walked from the boat, declaring that they would not work unless Furlonge was given back his job.

To Sue For Damages.

The action of these porters is more to be commended when it is realized that the month of August, because of the races at Saratoga, is the best month for the men on the Night Line boats.

And the porters were making a real sacrifice when they quit at that time. Many of them are also attending colleges in the South and the loss of their jobs may mean that they will not be able to return to school this fall.

Mr. Furlonge is a brother to Dr. H. Rowland Furlonge of 101 West 141st street, this city. He has another brother who is a physician in North Carolina, Dr. Charles W. Furlonge of Smithfield.

Because his brothers are physicians, and the charge that he is a bootlegger may hurt their standing, as well as his own reputation, Mr. Furlonge has been advised to enter suit against the Hudson Navigation Corp. for slander. He says that he is determined to make them produce the man to whom he is alleged to have sold the liquor and make the company prove the charge to be true or pay damages.

He declared to a representative of The Age that the charges against him could not be proved.

NEW YORK

Rienzi Declares That Travelling Public, Not Pullman Co., Will Bear Brunt Of Pullman Porter Wage Raise

Says So-called Tip Is As Much Part Of Porters' Wage As Rates Paid For Pullman Accommodations Are Part Of Officials Salaries

By RIENZI-B. LEMUS

The situation that has developed from the activities of the Pullman porters union on behalf of the porters is the paradox of a generation.

Public opinion, fed on misinformation by the daily press, is gradually being focused on the question of the porters' wages and work, and if public opinion should constrain Pullman to act in the near future, the victims will be none other than Pullman patron and Pullman porter. It won't be Pullman Company.

The union's purported intent to move for more pay and better rules for porters went off on a bad tangent the moment the question of "tip abolishment" was sprung. And it has been getting worse ever since—for public and porter; with worst in the immediate offing.

Germes of Propaganda.

No microscopes required to discover the germes of the propaganda to put over the porter's union movement, now on the increase in the daily press. And no amount of embellishment, with well-written protests against the peonage imposed on porters by Pullman, conceals the aim; the postulates of this propaganda are—abolishing of tips, as the motive with relieving the public of paying them as the objective. The porter simply and solely serves as the FOIL.

Grant the benefits and dividends that have accrued to Pullman owners with and by virtue of the tip. Concede as a fact, not for sake of argument, the acute need of adjustments in the porters' wage structure; and undisturbed remains the TRUTH, namely, that the travelling public, not Pullman, is

chief beneficiary of the so-called tipping custom! And this is not "labor economics," of which I know nothing, thank God, and about which I care less. It is just economics—elementary economics! As it is true as truth itself that no employer pays his employees. The customers pay; employer is simply paymaster! His patrons furnish the money to pay off with.

No Allowance For Wages.

A very good friend of mine, a law student, recently said that he then was "on public utilities" at law school, and he had not noted in the late U. S. Supreme Court Justice Harlan's epochal decision, any allowance for wages in determining a fair return to investors in public utilities, which is true.

The 66th Congress, however, in enacting the Transportation Act 1920, made provision to authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to increase rail rates for the purpose of enabling the railroads to raise money with which to pay wage increases of rail employees, and so soon as the late labor Board increased wages of practically all rail employees, effective as of July 1, 1920, the Commerce Commission substantially increased rail rates for the railroads to finance the wage increases. The travelling public is still paying these increases, and everybody directly or indirectly pays the increased freight rates, in consequence.

The Pullman Surcharge.

It was then that the Commission

added the burdensome "Pullman surcharge" as a source of rail revenue. This "sur-charge" is one-half the price of the Pullman ticket, added to it; actually, the "sur-charge" is a rail tax on Pullman passengers; it goes to the railroad. The Commerce Commission has refused to abolish it, and a movement led by the travelling salesmen's organization was unsuccessful at getting Congress to wipe it out.

So if Pullman is as avaricious as Ben Stollberg and Heywood Brown say it is, the public then can easily approximate what it is in for if and when the direct methods of part payment of porters' wages with tips shall be superseded with indirect payment through the Pullman Company!

The propaganda for porters' tips abolishment is deluding the pay-off public with the far-fetched assumption that abolishing of tips means no further obligation on its part for the porters' wages. That the present rates with a \$72.50-per month porter, couldn't remain so with a \$150 month porter on a 240-hour month basis, while means pay for overtime in addition, is more than superficially evident to a ten-year old child. Another delusion victimizing the travelling public is the assumption that a tip is a gratuity. The only thing gratuitous about it is the assumption.

Tip Is Part Of Wage.

The so-called tip is as much a part payment of the porters' wages for services rendered as the rates paid for Pullman accommodations at a ticket window are part payments of Pullman officials' salaries and Pullman conductors' standard wages. The requirements of a porter are those of a full-grown and strong man; certainly the nominal wage of \$72.50 per month, to quote the union's misleading, propagandic figures of the porters' monthly wage, are not a man's wages. Therefore, every tip paid by the public is for service rendered by a man. Wherefore, it's not a gift; and if the porters ever get a wage of \$150 on an 8-hour day basis, the average Pullman passenger will pay more on this account when he buys a ticket than the average ever paid or pays in the form of tips.

This submission is neither an argument for the tipping custom's continuance nor a defense of Pullman. It is a statement of facts,—namely, that the public now pays and the that the public now pays and the porters and would pay if the tipping custom were abolished, that tipping is not an act of giving—and a brief for the Pullman porters, who con-

Unions, Strikes, etc.,



A TRIO OF SPEAKERS. Among the speakers selected to address the miners Relief Mass Meeting in New York recently were: (Left to right) Charles W. Fulp, miner of McDonald, Pa.; Milka Sablich, Colorado girl, known as "Flaming Milka", and Proko Muletich, miner of Cokeburg, Pa. World Wide Photo.

NEGRO ICEMEN IN UNION TO FIGHT BAN BY ITALIANS

Latter Demand Wholesale Ice Co. To Stop Serving Colored Dealers

The efforts of their white competitors have forced the more than 200 Negro retail ice dealers in Harlem to form a cooperative union among themselves. And this organization will make an appeal to the Harlem public for large support.

According to J. T. Thomas, of 172 West 135th street, the colored ice men got together only after they had been refused admittance into a similar organization among the white dealers, mostly Italians, of this section of the city. This white union was for the purpose of putting the colored dealers out of business, said Mr Thomas.

One of its first attempts was to go to the Colonial Ice Company, manufacturers who supply 12,000 cakes of ice in this territory per week, and demand that this company refuse to sell to Negro dealers. To date the company has not acceded to this demand, but should they do so, the colored dealers would be compelled to buy from the Knickerbocker Ice Company, which is located in another section of the city.

Mr Thomas expressed the opinion that Harlem is the logical territory for the Negro ice dealers to rally to their support they will be operate in and unless the public driven out of a business in which they are rendering as good service as their competitors.

SEWING MACHINE FIRM NAMES NEGRO MANAGER

Winning his promotion after three years as salesman with the 125th street office of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, Charles P. Surcey, 400 West 150th street, has been named sales manager, directing a crew of seven men.

A former Wilberforce University man, Mr. Surcey has been engaged in sales work in New York for the past five years. His appointment as crew manager is the first promotion of its kind given a Negro.

stitute the most manly, most cultured body of working men on earth, and make up the economically and sociologically best-off group of unskilled laborers in the world!

The Porter's Condition.

Among them I am, indeed fortunate to number hundreds of my friends. I stood for Ben Stollberg having the Pullman Company make peons of them, because the onus was placed on Pullman. But Heywood Brown's recent "seeming to me-ing" of the Pullman porters' homes into approximate "Claude McKay hovels" was, in the words of Lafcadio Hearn, "2 mutch!" The home of an average Pullman porter surpasses in comfort and culture the home of the average man; while to compare it with the "home" of the average "professional Negro race leader" would be sacrilege. The porter's need for wages and rules adjustment is pressing. But his most acute need now is to be saved from his "friends."

Pullman's failure to deal with the union when the useless Board of Mediation advised it is regrettable from every point of view—particularly from the porter's. For as between the obstinacy of his employer and the destructive propaganda of the press he is caught by the upper and nether millstones of an evil season, which portends to end disastrously. The millstone appears to be cast around his neck, with the depths of the sea in close proximity, and the travelling public is his prospective twin brother in misery.

BROTHERHOOD OF PORTERS BUYING ITS OWN HOME

Will Take Possession Of New Quarters On December 1

What is regarded as a refutation of the rumors that the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is losing ground, is the announcement from the headquarters at 2311 Seventh avenue, by A. Philip Randolph, president and general organizer, that the Union is purchasing its own home and plans to move into it the first of December.

The property which will be the future home of the Porters' Union

is located in none of the choicest and most desirable sections of the community.

According to President and Organizer Randolph, the Chicago division moved into its home at 4231 ber 1.

This policy of the Union is to buy homes is an indication of stability, and it is believed will contribute towards winning recognition from the Pullman Co.

Charge Pullman Superintendent At Sunnyside Yards With Referring To Porters As "Darkies" and "Niggers"

Discussing Company Union Election With White Writer, Pullman Official Tells of "Darkies" Wanting Jobs; Smart "Niggers" Make Money

Characterizing the colored porters and maids on Pullman cars as "darkies," "shines" and "niggers," Superintendent Crawford of the Long Island City terminal talked freely to Harvey O'Connor of the Federated Press, according to a lengthy statement under date of October 21, released by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. A. Philip Randolph recounting the conversation issued by Mr. O'Connor general organizer.

The matter of the company union election was the subject of O'Connor's inquiries, who reports that having talked with both Crawford and Watson at the Sunnyside yards, Superintendent Watson at the Pennsylvania Terminal. But Watson refused to discuss the matter or to answer any questions, denouncing the election, and instructing that all such interrogations should be addressed to the Chicago headquarters.

Say Men Are Disgruntled

As to the company's attitude towards the porters on the matter of compulsory voting in the company union election, and to complaints by porters that coercive measures were being used, Watson is quoted as saying that "These complaints come from disgruntled men. The Pullman Co. is paying no attention

"niggers" are who work for the Pullman Co. The story as told by O'Connor is succinct and enlightening.

"Why, man, there are hundreds of 'darkies' anxious to get these jobs. Why shouldn't our employees cooperate?" said Crawford, in acknowledging that the company expected employees to participate in company elections.

People don't seem to realize what a good job a 'darkie' has with us if he keeps his manners and knows how to treat white people. Look here, a letter from a bunch of Standard Oil officials. They're going up in the White Mountains on a shooting party and want two special porters. Those boys will make a wad of jack, I'm telling you."

"Niggers" and "Shines"

O'Connor describes the scene outside of Crawford's office as that of "a crowd of Negroes milling around. In another large room, bare save for plain benches, scores sat around, reading or talking. They were the employed men, waiting for runs or to file applications for work." Further elaborating his statements, Crawford is quoted by O'Connor as saying:

"We start our men off at \$72 a month. If they're real smart 'niggers' though they make real money. Shining shoes is usually good for two bits. Meeting a passenger with a smile and taking his grips half way down the station means another good tip. Of course the wages don't sound so big, but a real clever 'shine' can make good."

Superintendent Crawford declared that at least 98 per cent of the employees would cast their votes, which were tallied as cast by

to them. If the porters don't want to vote in the employees' election, they don't have to. I'm not forcing them to."

But O'Connor reports a different reception when he called on Crawford at the Sunnyside yards. The porters there, he says, have to run the gamut of all Pullman walls are covered with posters and to answer any questions, denouncing the election, and instructing that all such interrogations should be addressed to the Chicago headquarters, with counting of the ballots entirely in hands of Pullman officials. And the men voted are, in most cases, unknown to the majority of workers.

"Darkies" Anxious To Get Jobs

Crawford, lolling back in his big chair, was the picture of unctuous complacency, talking, as one white man to another, about how fortunate the "darkies," "shines" and

Unions, Strikes, etc.,
SHIPSTEAD'S

PLAIN DEALER
CLEVELAND, O.

BILL OPPOSED BY H. E. DAVIS

**Says It Denies Equal
Protection**

Washington, April 20. — Organized opposition to the Shipstead bill, which would forbid federal courts from issuing injunctions in labor disputes on the grounds that it would work injustice to Race workers, was started last week by Harry E. Davis, member of the Cleveland, Ohio, civil service commission.

The bill was attacked by Davis because it would deprive equity courts of jurisdiction over intangible and non-transferable property.

The Ohio city official appeared on Thursday before the senate judiciary committee and presented a case decided last year in Cuyahoga county, Ohio, when the common pleas court issued an injunction restraining the Cleveland local waiters' union from picketing a roadhouse because it employed Race waiters who had been refused the right to join the union on racial grounds.

"The bill," Davis declared, "would deny the right of equitable intervention to protect anything except property, the easiest to protect through the police power. The Race workers have little physical property to protect and would suffer most of all classes if protection were removed from employment rights. In effect, the law would operate to deny this group the equal protection of the law although on the face of the proposed national law this does not appear," he stated.

A Race worker who is denied the protection which a union membership gives him, Davis pointed out, has only one place of redress in case his employment is endangered, and that is in the courts. He further declared that courts exist largely for the protection of minorities, as majorities seldom have their rights jeopardized. Senator Norris of Nebraska, chairman of the committee, stated that he was favorably impressed by the Cleveland's argument. Mr. Davis appeared before the committee accompanied by Charles W. Chesnutt, Cleveland attorney.

AUG 22 1928

COLORED WAITERS FETED.

Convention Sessions to Run Through
Friday.

Several hundred members of the National Association of Colored Waiters and Hotel Employees were in attendance at their third annual convention last night. The convention is to close on Friday.

Last night delegates were entertained at a civic night at the Mount Zion Congregational Church, E. 55th Street and Central Avenue S. E.

Labor 1928

Pennsylvania

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Colored Strikebreakers Razzed by Pennsylvania Miners



Organized miners on strike for higher wage scale are shown razzing strike breakers on way to work at Warden, Pennsylvania, mine of Pittsburgh Coal Company. A virtual state of war exists in this region where workers are pitted against owners. Startling stories of cruelty perpetrated on the colored strike breakers by company police have leaked out to the public despite denials by executives of the companies.

NEW YORK WORLD

JAN 22 1928

Mine Police Shoot Negroes, He Charges

Striker Charges Brutality In Pennsylvania Before Harlem Audience

By Lester A. Walton

THERE was an impromptu discussion Sunday afternoon, Jan. 15,

at the annual public meeting of the New York Urban League in St. Mark's M. E. Church, 138th Street and Edgcombe Avenue, on the correctness of reports circulated in Harlem in which police employed by soft coal mine operators in Central and Western Pennsylvania are charged with terrorism and brutality.

James W. Gerard, former United States Ambassador to Germany, and the Rev. William Lloyd Imes, pastor of St. James Presbyterian Church, St.

Nicholas Avenue and 141st Street, took opposite views.

The Negro minister precipitated the discussion when, during his talk, he accused police while riding in automobiles and on motorcycles of deliberately running over striking miners. Such acts of brutality are common in the Pittsburgh district, he said.

Miner Addressed

Mass Meeting

The former United States diplomat, who had been advertised to speak on "Our Foreign Relations and the Darker Races," before going into his subject challenged the authenticity of Dr. Imes's statements. He expressed doubt that the police employed by mine operators were so ruthless, declaring he felt certain the people of the community would not stand for the inhuman treatment alleged.

At the same time conditions in the soft coal fields of Pennsylvania were being spiritedly discussed in St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church, Charles

Fulp, a Negro miner from Pittsburgh and Chairman of a committee now in New York seeking relief for striking union men of both races, was

addressing a mass meeting in Mother A. M. E. Zion Community House, No. 151 West 136th Street.

Fulp told of families being evicted from their homes and terrorized by "coal and iron police." He substantiated charges that police run their cars and motorcycles into groups of white and colored strikers to do them bodily harm.

Several months ago near McDonald, Pa., on the road between Pittsburgh and Steubenville, O., while working on the picket line to induce strikebreakers not to go to work, a policeman made an unsuccessful attempt to run him down, Fulp related. He only escaped injury by jumping out of the car's path in the nick of time.

"The public would be aroused to a high state of indignation if the brutality of the 'coal and iron police' was generally made known," Fulp said. "Never have I seen such misery and oppression in the mining fields and never have there been so many Negroes affected."

"Of the 375,000 miners involved in the State of Pennsylvania fully two-thirds are Negroes. Many have had their belongings dumped into the street by armed mine guards who evict

them from company houses in freezing weather. Starvation is rampant. Added to this, they are victims of race hatred which mine owners have stirred up.

"At the Pittsburgh Coal Company Mine No. 9 the 'coal and iron police' have repeatedly incited white strikebreakers to attack Negro union miners. It is true that the police make a brutal sport of driving their cars into groups of Negro strikers and while they have not spared white miners, certainly Negroes have been the worst sufferers.

Holding Out

Despite Suffering

"Despite their terrible suffering, Negro union miners are holding out with their white brothers in the bitter struggle for a living wage and better living conditions. Even those of the race recently brought from the South under false pretenses join strikers just as soon as they learn the truth and escape from the mines, for some are held in virtual slavery under the guns of armed guards. Of the 80,000 Negroes brought from the South during the last three years less than 3,000

are in the mines as strikebreakers."

Fulp charged that labor agents go South and induce Negroes to leave the farm and mill on the promise of big pay and prospects of going North.

ACCUSES POLICE



Charles W. Fulp

where there is no race discrimination. Seldom if ever are they told that the work is to be in the coal mines. He says often it is difficult to leave the mines, as they are enclosed by barbed wire fences and guarded by police.

Two other speakers corroborated Fulp. One was Charlie Glover, a German mine worker. The other was Juliet S. Poyntz of the International Labor Defense at No. 799 Broadway.

Miss Poyntz, having heard Fulp and others tell of the want, misery and acts of violence extant in the soft coal fields of Pennsylvania, decided to get a close-up of actual conditions. She visited several mines during the holidays and reports that the situation has been accurately described.

At one mine a guard confided to her, she said, that he had shot a Negro, and he showed the bloodstains on his coat.

Charles W. Fulp has been a miner fifteen years. He was born in North Carolina and attended the A. and M. College at Greensboro. Long an ardent member of the United Mine Workers' Union, he has served as President and Secretary of Local No. 2012. In his district there are 15,000 miners' families dependent upon him for relief. Most of them, he says, are white.

The Relief Committee in New York of which he is Chairman has on it an Italian, a Slovak and a Croatian.

Harlem Negroes have formed a committee to raise funds for the striking miners of both races. Miss Grace Campbell, court attendant; Mrs. W. J. Burroughs, school teacher; Dr. Anne Cooper, J. A. Moore, Otto Hulswood and

Richard B. Moore are among those taking an active interest.

For three years white and colored soft coal miners in Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio have been striking against a reduction in pay of from \$7.50 to \$2.50 a day, according to Fulp. At the old wage the highest paid union miner were able to earn from \$550 to \$750 a year, as steady employment is given only ninety days in the year. In July August and September, he points out The \$2.50 a day basis would be starvation wages, Fulp maintains.

When asked to give specific instances of extreme cruelty by police, Fulp alleges from nine to eleven white and colored strikers have been shot down in the Moonrim Mine, situated between Pittsburgh and McKeesrock, Pa.

Why Does The Negro Worker Seab?

STRIKING miners of the United Mine Workers of America are complaining bitterly that mine operators are importing Negroes from the Pennsylvania steel districts, now experiencing curtailed operations with the consequent lay-off of approximately 40 per cent of their normally employed force, and from Southern plantations for work in the Ohio and Pennsylvania coal fields to take the place of strikers. The union miners allege that conditions under which these imported workmen are employed virtually amount to peonage, declaring that the scheme used by the operators was copied from those in vogue in Southern convict camps and on Southern plantations. The miners are appealing to leaders of the race to exert influence not only to dissuade Negro laborers from entering the coal strike area, but to bring pressure to bear to have those who are there to retire from the field.

The Daily Worker, militant labor organ, states that:

"There can be little question but that the coal barons are working toward the creation of a situation where racial prejudice and hatred will overshadow the class issues involved."

Doubtless there is truth in the charges of near-peonage existing among the imported Negro mine workers as alleged by the union and such condition in an enlightened century is indefensible. It constitutes a malignant sore upon the body of American industry and needs to be attacked with a stringent application of decrying public sentiment. Yet honesty of thought forces the conviction that the union miners are as much, doubtless more so, concerned about the preservation of the union with its inherent social and economic advantages as they are about whatever under-privileges or suffering the Negro scabmen are forced to endure in the coal fields. Honestly, with the miners union, it is a wall of self-preservation rather than one of Brotherly Love.

But knowing nothing concerning the merits or demerits of the coal strike controversy, our chief interest lies in the economic question involved in the competitive racial labor situation in American industry that ought long ago to have evolved into a co-operative labor situation, for the mutual helpfulness of the working classes of all races. This question is strikingly thrust before us in the coal strike, where the employers are placed in a position

to hold out against the workers with the aid of a class of laborers whom they would crush as ruthlessly as they would the striking miners when the appointed time arrives. But who has given the coal barons this advantage? Who are among the prime creators of that device of the devil—race prejudice—and who has most persistently kept it alive in American industry? Who has contributed most toward making it now possible for the coal barons to work toward "the creation of a situation where racial prejudice and hatred will overshadow the class issues involved"? Not the coal barons, steel barons, textile barons nor any other barons, but the coal, steel, textile and other "bearers" represented in the white workmen's unionized groups, who with their doors barred to Negro membership and affiliation have created and maintained against their own interest a potential scab element, available always to the employing classes for the infamous purpose of converting industrial class issues into industrial race issues. The United Mine Workers of America may not practice exclusion of Negro workers, and it is claimed that it doesn't but the principle and the practice of exclusion by other organized groups in industry has been so generally exercised against the Negro, that he has had no opportunity to absorb the ideals of obligation, nor the advantages held sacred by unionism. The black workman must live; if he cannot live as a union man, inculcated with all the ideals and principles of unionism, then he must live as a scabman, negating much of the great good unionism he bequeaths the American workman. There is only one way for labor to destroy the black scab system, and that is to accept the colored workmen into the unions upon a parity with all other union laborers without regard to race. Appeals to Negro leadership nor to any other sentimental schemes will not do it. Men live upon their stomachs and not upon their ideals, and when the white worker in industry shall make a co-operator instead of a competitor of his Negro fellowman, black scabs will be reduced to an insignificant minimum.

Imported Laborers Used to Force Miners Return Badly Treated by Company Police

Lured from various parts of the country under the pretext of good jobs and steady pay, hundreds of colored men are being used in the Pennsylvania mines as strike breakers, and are victims of police brutality, according to stories being published in the DAILY NEWS here.

Unaware of the strike, these men are brought to the mines to work in the places vacated by the strikers, who are demanding better living conditions and higher pay.

When the colored workers ar-

ried at the mines and discovered the real condition, they resented being placed in the mines to break the strike and some deserted and went over to the union which had ordered the strike. Those who deserted, having been the victims of brutal treatment, the NEWS states.

Police officials of the coal and iron companies which operate the mines have placed these men under arrest without any provocation, locked them up and beaten and mistreated them generally.

A state of war exists in the district where miners are forced out of their homes and sent to shacks built by the company and forced to live as the companies dictate. Bombings have been frequent, lives endangered and general havoc wrought by hirelings of the company-hired police.

According to the story, when the colored men arrived at the mines, they were greeted by employees of the company who led them to their places. Here they were assigned to barracks and work while striking employees bitterly attacked them verbally. Pickets from the strikers then talked with some of the strike breakers and persuaded them to come over on the side of the union. When the colored men acquiesced and went over to the strikers, they were seized by the coal company police, locked up, beaten and kept under guard.

These men are virtually prisoners of war, unable to leave, held against their will, while officials of the companies in executive positions declare that the strike is being conducted without violence and without bloodshed. But reports leaking out disclose the true state of affairs, showing that the companies are doing all in their power to break up the strike, resorting to violence and bloodshed, arresting men, women and children in their efforts to maintain the upper hand.

More colored labor is being imported to the mines daily, the owners have declared their intention of operating the mines despite the handicaps imposed by the strikers. However, those colored laborers who have managed to escape, are advising incoming colored workers to stay away from the troubled area.

Labor-1928

Unions, Strikes, etc.

NEGRO MINER TELLS OF STRUGGLE

Strikers Stand Solid in Coal Fields, Says Charles Fulp

The Negro miners in the coal fields of Pennsylvania have shown themselves to be made of the stern stuff of militant trade unionists. This is the message brought to New York by Charles Fulp, Negro organizer from the Washington County, Pa. coal field.

Tall, brawny, soft spoken but with a fearless eye, fresh from the coal mines, Fulp is now in New York with several of his fellow workers to aid the work of the Pennsylvania-Ohio-Colorado Relief Committee, 799 Broadway.

Tells Miners' Story.

Here several weeks, they have daily appeared before enthusiastic working class audiences, and by their simple recital of the tragic situation of the miners and their families succeeded in raising many thousands of dollars and great quantities of clothing for their comrades in the cold and foodless barracks back home.

Fulp, a real fighter, told a DAILY WORKER reporter of conditions in the Carnegie-dominated Washington County coal region; of the miners' courage and solidarity despite great hardships, and of the failure of the bosses and their allies, the reactionary Lewis machine, to drive a wedge into the solidarity of the white and Negro workers by scurrilous attacks on the Negro race.

Was Secretary of Local.

Hailing from McDonald, Pa., 22 miles west of Pittsburgh, this coal digger has long been active as member of the United Mine Workers. He was for three years secretary of Local 2012 of the Primrose Mine, and its president for two years. In these positions he earned a reputation among miners thruout the Allegheny Valley as a hard-fighting progressive, never sparing himself to defend the miners' rights. The workers, white and black, expressed their trust in him by making him head of their pit committee, picked by the men to voice their grievances to the mine superintendents.

The Primrose Mine, where Fulp worked, is owned by the Carnegie Coal Co., and employs about 375 men. The Carnegie Company in its 40 mines around Pittsburgh employs over 6,



CHARLES FULP

000 men, 2,500 of them Negroes. The fact that nearly every pit committee head is a Negro proves that the miners have realized the futility of racial quarrels in the face of their fight against the common enemies.

Attacked for Loyalty.

In 1924 Fulp was summoned to the pit bosses' office and found himself before an assemblage of mine officials and district officials of the United Mine Workers. Present were the organizer of Sub-district 1 of Dist. 5 of the U. M. W. A., Buzzarello, James T. Flood, president of the sub-district, and Pat Fagen, president of District 5, all cogs in the Lewis machine, smoking cigars with Superintendent Lindon and other mine officials.

"You're fired for helping those God-damned Hunkies," Lindon shouted at Fulp. Shortly afterwards right wing officials conspired in the same way with mine officials to get rid of Tom Ray.

For two years Fulp set quietly about instilling progressive ideas into the minds of the Washington County miners. In the meantime the operators, in open violation of their Jacksonville agreement with the United

Mine Workers, began discharging progressive miners and putting non-union men in their places. The reactionary district officials of the United Mine Workers made no protest against this, even encouraging members of Local 3533, at Midway, composed solidly of native born whites, many of them being kukluxers, to work with the scabs.

Strike Betrayed.

Finally, on April 1, 1927, the Jacksonville agreement for a \$7.50 basic daily wage expired, and the operators refused to renew it, offering instead the 1917 scale of \$4 a day for outside work and \$5 for inside work. Only then did the International officials take action, ordering all the men out.

Then in the very conduct of a strike which they themselves had ordered, the reactionary Lewis machine lost the faith of the rank and file miners. The strikers found themselves in serious financial straights, for the officials of the union were withholding all strike benefits. In July, 1927, fourteen locals in the Allegheny met at Hawick and elected Steve Kurepa, Tony Minerich, Vincent Kamenovich and Fulp as a relief committee to present the miners' case to the International officials of the U. M. W.

Form Relief Committee.

The officials were invited to a second conference in Pittsburgh, but refused to attend. Fagen, president of District 5, and Thomas Kennedy, International secretary and treasurer, met their pleas for funds with "Go to Hell," and when the miners told them their families were starving, Kennedy said, "Eat grease."

The five progressives thereupon organized the Pennsylvania and Ohio Miners' Relief Committee with headquarters at Cloakmakers Union Hall, Pittsburgh, later removing to present quarters, 611 Penn Ave. Tony Kamenovich was chosen secretary, Minerich chairman, and Fulp field organizer.

Meanwhile scabs were being imported from outside, while the United Mine Worker officials were doing their best to break the strike.

Among the scabs less than a third were negroes, yet Lewis officials tried to foment discord among the strikers by telling them the negroes were going back to work and scabbing on

that Fulp would later betray them into signing a bad agreement. These silly tales were laughed at by the

TIMES

FEB 6 1928

WOMEN HERE ORGANIZE TO AID MINE STRIKERS

Federation, Backed by 20,000, Is Planned—\$2,000 Pledged at Meeting of Delegates.

Plans for the permanent organization here of a federation of working-women to assist the families of strikers in all labor struggles were approved yesterday at a meeting of the Women's Miners' Relief Conference at the Irving Plaza, 15 Irving Place. Two hundred delegates from trade unions, the United Council of Working Class Housewives and mothers' clubs, representing 20,000 women in all, approved measures at the meeting for the relief of the striking coal miners in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Colorado as the first work of the permanent relief organization.

Pledges of \$2,000 to aid the miners were made by the delegates, who heard a miner and a miner's wife tell of the hardships of the strikers. The miner was Isaac Munsey, a fifty-eight-year-old negro, who said he had worked in the coal fields since he was 13. Mrs. Rachel Getto, wife and daughter of striking miners in the Pittsburgh district, declared that gunmen were being used to terrorize the strikers.

Resolutions were adopted protesting against the use of injunction in labor struggles and expressing sympathy for the miners and their families. Plans for the relief of the strikers included the holding of a tag day this month and of a week's campaign for funds next month. Appeals for clothing will also be made, and pledges of \$1 a week will be sought "to keep a miner's child alive."

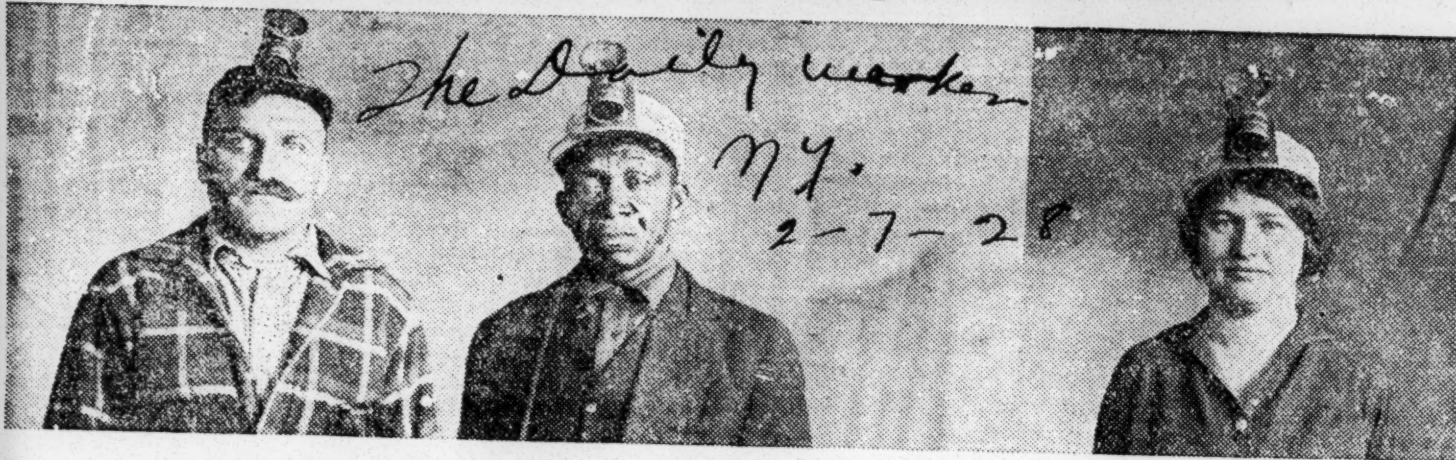
Miss Rose Wortis of the Dressmakers' Union presided. Other speakers were Miss Clarina Michelson, formerly Secretary of the Passaic Relief Committee, and Miss Harriet Silverman, Secretary of the Workers' Health Bureau.

NEGROES SEND MINERS' RELIEF

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15 (FP).—All money above expenses of the Philadelphia council, American Negro Labor Congress, banquet are being sent to striking miners of Colorado. James Price of the Industrial Workers of the World addressed the interracial dinner on the Colorado soft coal workers' fight. Price said, 500 Negro miners are in the strike.

Organizer Thomas L. Dabney of the Philadelphia council, summed up the organization's work of the past year. Dabney has been an active promoter of the forum held weekly with speakers of prominence.

Strikers Here Describe Sufferings of Penn. Miners



At the left is Steve Paich, militant miner who is now in New York to gain help for the starving miners and their wives and children. Next him is Rachel Getto, the wife of a miner of Bentleyville, Pennsylvania coal town where the miners' wives daily brave the coal and iron police side by side with the men on the picket line. On the right is Isaac Munsey, a Negro miner, who tells of the united front of all the miners against the coal companies and their hirelings, the scabs and the coal and iron police.

FREE NON-UNION MINERS IN PENNA. OF RIOT CHARGES

Neutral And State Police Reports Convince Gov. Who Were Responsible

PITTSBURGH, PA., Feb. 22—Despite the attempts of some local agencies to to fasten the blame of the recent mine riots on the colored miners, Gov. Fisher received a neutral report of what transpired which declared that "discontent and agitation is caused from the United Mine Workers who are on strike."

The report made by Capt. J. C. Mauch of Troop D of the State police proves that Hampton Matthews did not fire the first shot which caused the riot as was reported at first.

The Report

The report in detail, indicating the fact that union forces are to blame for the trouble and that the alleged "confession" of Matthews was forced from him by threat of death follows:

"On Wednesday evening, Feb. 1, 1928, several shots were fired into the store of Sarah Fishmat by persons alleged to be employees from the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal company property opposite the highway from the Fishmat store, which resulted in the breaking of windows of this store. No information could be procured whether or not shots were fired from the union barracks in the direction of the non-union employees at this time. Patrols were made in this locality immediately after this

occurred by the state police from the Library sub-station and conditions were quiet.

Quell Riot

Feb. 6, several colored employees of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Com. were walking over the Pittsburgh and West Virginia tracks from the Horning mine to No. 6, where the homes are.

When they arrived at a point opposite Broughton school, several shots were fired, union people claiming they were fired upon by the non-union men, yet unprejudiced persons claim they did not see the colored people do any shooting but that strikers were shooting at the miners when they were going down the rail road track towards their homes.

At this time, one Robert Lane was shot in the right temple with a bullet but continued on home to No. 6, Bruce-ton, where they lived and the striking miners who came after them with rifles, returned.

The state police from Library, under Sergt. Davis, Troop C, appeared shortly after this occurred and everything appeared quiet and orderly at that time.

Colored Miners in Strike Area Herded Like Cattle; Senate Committee Report

Declares Thirty Per Cent. Of Sufferers In Industrial War In Pennsylvania And Ohio Are Members Of The Race

Special to Journal and Guide.

Washington, D. C., March 14.—Dissatisfaction was found among colored miners in the Pittsburgh and central Pennsylvania coal regions, it was reported to the Senate interstate commerce committee last Saturday by a subcommittee which recently inspected that area.

The report presents an account of conditions witnessed by members of the Senate subcommittee both among the striking miners and the strikebreakers.

Shot Into Homes Of Miners

According to the report, the Senate subcommittee was told that colored men shot into the homes of miners at Broughton, Pa., where the committee reported that it found a "reign of terror."

Arthur Hall, superintendent of Terminal Mine No. 4 of the Pittsburgh Coal Corporation, told the subcommittee that 60 per cent. of the men employed at the mine are colored. Before the strike, which occurred April 1, 1927, Mr. Hall is quoted as saying, only 10 per cent. of the men employed in the mine were colored. At the present time the mine is employing 450 men and has an output of 1,675 tons of coal daily, he testified.

In this mine the investigating committee found "the barracks the Negroes lived in about the same condition as others we had visited—filthy and poorly ventilated and crowded."

"One Negro stated that their stove had been taken away from them during the middle of the winter and it was necessary to send a committee to Pittsburgh to have it replaced."

"The committee found dissatisfaction among the men at this mine."

Thirty Per Cent. Colored

At the Terminal Mine No. 8 of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company at Coverdale, Pa., the committee

in each end of the room for ventilation."

These barracks were occupied by colored miners, the committee reported. "They were poorly ventilated," the report states, "filthy, insanitary, and some of them, your committee learned, were infected with vermin and hardly fit to house beasts much less human beings who are employed in the mines all day where the sun's rays never penetrate and where at best the air they breathe is never pure."

The committee also visited the schoolhouse at Broughton, Pa. Colored strikebreakers are alleged to have shot into the schoolhouse while school was in session.

Pay For Brutalities

H. McCrory, a representative of the Daily News of New York City, testified before the investigating committee that the shooting into the school house "followed the arrest by Squire J. M. O'Rourke, about two hours previous to that, of a colored strike breaker, and who at the time was making a confession admitting the shooting the night before into some windows of barracks and stores below here with a shotgun and also a .32 Smith and Wesson revolver."

This colored man, Mr. McCrory stated, was "picked up at a local railroad station when waiting to go away." This man made a confession

in which he said that "the coal and iron police said they would give him and his buddy, a man named Thos. Worrell, \$25 a piece to shoot into the barracks windows," Mr. McCrory testified.

The wives of two miners, Mrs. Karp and Mrs. Holmack, at Bruce-ton, Pa., where the investigating committee inquired into the shooting into the homes of miners, testified that the men who did the shooting there were colored.

Senator Gooding, Republican, of Idaho, was chairman of the subcommittee which visited the soft coal fields. Other members of the subcommittee rendering the report were Senators Pine, Republican, of Oklahoma; Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana; Wagner, Democrat, of New York, and Metcalf, Republican, of Rhode Island.

Unions, Strikes, etc.

RACES JOIN HANDS IN STRUGGLE FOR VICTORY

Discrimination Condemned In Fight to Oust Lewis Regime—Race Miners Address Convention

One million miners in America are centering their highest hopes on the outcome of the Save-the-Union conference which opened in Labor Lyceum Monday morning. Negro and white delegates from twenty-six states and Canada joined hands in a common struggle to spread the strike to national proportions and save the union whose membership has been dwindling under the leadership of John L. Lewis. The chief slogans are "John Lewis must go" and "Miners, take the union into your own hands."

One of the first important questions before the conference was discrimination against Negroes. The conference went on record as condemning the policy of discrimination in the union under the present leadership and demanded equal rights and pay for the Negro workers in the coal industry.

Recite Wrongs

William Boyce, a Negro miner from Indiana, made a telling recital of the wrongs inflicted by the administration upon the Negroes in the industry, who were allowed to pay dues but were discriminated against on every occasion, including the matter of death benefits. Although Boyce was an active union man for the past 28 years, he declared that this was the first time he had an opportunity of addressing a miners' convention.

Charles Fulp, another Negro delegate from Primrose, Pa., urged that the time for the Negro to take part in formulating policies as well as carry them out. "And the time to beg is past! We must assert ourselves, and demand our rights! My father was a slave, but his son won't be one!" he declared. "Abolish all discrimination, or our fight is lost. If you discriminate against the colored miners and force them out of the union, what else is left for them to do but scab?" he asked.

Fulp, together with William Boyce

and five other Negro delegates, were elected to the national executive committee of the National Save-the-Miners' Union Convention, and marched to the platform as more than 1,000 miners rose and cheered.

Isaac Munson, a Negro miner who has been raising relief for the strikers in New York City, brought greetings from the Negro committee for Miners' Relief of 200 West 135th street, New York City. A telegram of congratulations and encouragement from them was also read. "We pledge ourselves to stand by you in this critical moment of the United Mine Workers' Union, and to do all in our power in behalf of the Save-the-Union-committee" the telegram read in part. Almost \$1,000 has been raised during the past weeks by this group especially among the colored churches for the miners, the telegram reported.

Telegraph Randolph

When it was learned that from ten to fifteen thousand porters are on the eve of a strike, a telegram of encouragement was sent to A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

A resolution demanding equal rights for Negro miners was unanimously passed by the conference,

and incorporated into the national program.

"A growing number of Negro mine workers is entering into the coal industry in the newly opened mines of the South as well as in the old coal fields of the other unorganized territories," it began.

"There is the most infamous discrimination against the Negroes everywhere. Low wages and inhuman conditions prevail among them. They are held like prisoners behind fences. The National Conference

demand equal conditions for the Negroes, equal pay for equal work, condemns all discrimination against Negro miners, and calls upon them to help win the strike, to discontinue strike-breaking work, and to join the big fight of the army of the miners in the struggle against the operators," it concluded.

A strike call to all unorganized miners to join the strike on April 16 was issued by the Conference, and delegates from West Virginia, Colorado, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Alabama and Tennessee reported that they were ready to rally to the call of the National Save-the-Miners' Union Conference. "Our men won't answer Lewis' call because he sold us out in 1922. We answered his call then, but when he signed up, he left us out and we were forced to go back non-union," delegate after delegate declared. "We won't let him betray us again."

George Smith, a delegate from Green Valley, Pa., declared he was typical of the young scabs in the non-union fields who were anxious to stop being scabs and come into the union. "But not under Lewis! We don't trust him any more!" he said. He told of the "Frick hump" on the backs of those who toil for the Mellon concern long.

"We want to straighten up! Throw out Lewis," he pleaded, "and we will look the world in the face once more, as union men!"

Plans to organize district conventions of the United Mine Workers of America and then a national convention, to oust the present leadership and elect honest officers were made. The unorganized field will be drawn into the fight under the leadership of the Save-the-Union committee. "The officials threaten to take down our charters because we are supporting this conference," declared Anthony Minerich, "but we'll take some charters from the national office and bring them down South and hang them up there!"

The pent-up bitterness of the progressive rank and file against the contract system has not blinded them to the necessity of fighting on a national scale. The soft coal miners who have learned through bitter experience in the last two years how the policies of the Lewis machine have been destroying the union and bringing it to bleed to death in many districts were told by many delegates.

Save the union from the coal operators, save the union from the reaction of the Lewis machine were the outstanding features of the sessions.

Accuse Lewis of Betrayal

It was charged that at the most critical moment of the strike Lewis

betrayed the united ranks of the miners by signing up separate district agreements and thus throw overboard the policy of the basic agreement for the central competitive field for which the union fought for many years. Illinois and Indiana were pulled out of the strike. Attempts were made by the Lewis machine to sign up local fields elsewhere.

For ten years Lewis was busy disrupting the union, driving out best fighters, foisting a regime of terrorism upon the membership and sapping the vitality of the organizations in numerous ways. At the same time coal barons, bent on smashing the union, were pulling together closely, supported by the Pennsylvania, B. & O., and New York Central railroads. Through their boycott of union-mined coal and by means of discriminatory freight rates in favor of scab soft coal help the biggest coal operators in their damnable open shop conspiracy.

Colorado Man Speaks

In an address Monday night, William H. Lofton, of Denver, Colo., told of how the locals in Colorado were composed of members of both races and that there had been no friction on account of race. He said that Colorado sent six delegates—five of them white and himself. "I have been a strike leader and am proud of it. You cannot expect to get anywhere in this contest without carrying the colored worker along on equal terms. There are only two classes in the world—labor and capital—and unless this fact is realized fully we won't get anywhere in this struggle for better conditions," he declared.

Speaking before the Pennsylvania and Ohio committee, Isiah Hawkins, of Fredericktown, Pa., declared "I have served as a member of the strike situation committee and we had colored men on practically every committee and they took a prominent part. We are not here primarily to discuss the race problem. We are here to oust John L. Lewis. When this is done I think the black man will have his equal rights, he will be able to secure his rights and full representation in the locals, in the national and in the internationals."

SENATE HEARS FACTS

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In this mine the investigating committee found "the barracks the Negroes lived in, in about the same condition as others we had visited—filthy, poorly ventilated and crowded."

"One Negro stated that their stove had been taken away from them during the middle of the winter and it was necessary to send a committee to Pittsburgh to have it replaced."

"The committee found much dissatisfaction among the men at this mine."

At the Terminal Mine No. 8 of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company at Coverdale, Pa., the committee found that 30 per cent of the men employed there were colored. About 700 men are employed at this mine.

The committee found a number of barracks along the side of the road with a local commissary where the United Mine Workers of America distributed relief to the idle men.

The committee inspected the company's barracks for the newly-employed miners. The report describes these barracks as being "partitioned into rooms something like 24 feet long and about 12 feet wide, in which there were eight bunks—four double bunks on each side of the room with a narrow passageway through the center. There was a small window in each end of the room for ventilation."

These barracks were occupied by colored miners, the committee reported. "They were poorly ventilated," the report states, "filthy, insanitary, and some of them, your committee learned, were infected with vermin and hardly fit to house beasts much less human beings who are employed in the mines all day

Mine Police Kills

William Brooks, aged 25, a Gallitin miner, was shot to death in a running battle with a coal and iron policeman Monday night. Brooks is alleged to have stabbed and seriously wounded Mrs. Cora Wheeler, aged 20. She is dying in the Monessen-Charleroi hospital.

According to police, Brooks and Albert Johnson of Gallitin visited the mine camp Monday night and went to the home of Mrs. Wheeler. During the visit, Brooks is said to have argued with the woman, and drawing a razor, slashed her on the face and body. After the cutting, police say, Brooks went to a mine house nearby where he washed the blood off his hands.

where the sun's rays never penetrate and where at best the air they breathe is never pure."

The committee also visited the schoolhouse at Broughton, Pa. Colored strikebreakers are alleged to have shot into the schoolhouse while school was in session.

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ST. PETERSBURG, FLA. INDEPENDENT

FEB 29 1938

Negro Non-Union Miners Terrorized

Pittsburgh, Feb. 29. — (AP) — A bomb explosion, believed by authorities to have been set off in an effort to frighten negro non-union miners of the Pittsburgh Coal company, spread destruction through a section of Elizabeth early today. The fronts of a dozen buildings were wrecked, causing damage estimated at from \$50,000 to \$75,000. One man was injured.

Among the places damaged was the lodge rooms of the Maple View lodge of negro Elks, whose members work in the open shop Warden mine.

DELEGATES FROM ALL FIELDS SPEED TO PITTSBURGH WHILE LABOR MOVEMENT WATCHES

Hundreds Already Crowd Progressive Offices While Hundreds More Are On Way

Canadian Unions Offer Aid; Unorganized Fields Respond With Great Numbers

PITTSBURGH, March 30.—Nearly one million miners in America are today repeating the word Pittsburgh. Pittsburgh to them is something more than the name of a sordid and sooty smudge on the face of American capitalism.

Pittsburgh in their mind's eye shines forth with an unusual light of a new future in the labor movement.

Here on Sunday several hundred delegates from every mine section in the country will come together for one of the most significant conferences in the history of American trade unionism.

Millions Observe.

The eyes of four millions—miners, their wives and children—will watch with special eagerness the deliberations of these several hundred. Many more millions in the labor movement at large will listen and attend. What is said in Pittsburgh on Sunday will

become the accomplished facts of American history in the mines, in the mills, in the factories during the next decade.

Fifty delegates from the anthracite alone, scene of the most intense and deadly struggle of a generation, have already planned their course.

They will be at Pittsburgh. Some will not be at Pittsburgh.

Alex Campbell will not be at Pittsburgh. Petre Reilly will be missing, Tom Lillis will not be heard. "Big Sam" Grecio may also fail to come. Sam Bonita, Steve Mendola, Adam Moleski will not journey to Pittsburgh.

They Will Be Represented.

But the spirit of Campbell will speak and act at Pittsburgh. The militancy and the courage of Campbell will be seen there.

John Brophy, leader of the Save-the-Union forces and former president of District 2 who has been touring the highways and byways of the

in the number of delegates thus far reported as on the way.

Unorganized fields have responded to a degree which has surprised the Save-the-Union Committee and will cause consternation in the camps of the open shoppers and in the hearts of the Lewis machine henchmen.

The anthracite is aroused over the vicious individual contract system, the mechanical loaders in the control of the contractors, unemployment and gangsterism. Yesterday came the decision of Lewis that Colliery 6 should go back to work under these conditions. This is the last straw.

The Save-the-Union Committee has announced that the session will be a practical, "business" session, no time for the usual windy speeches of the officialdom, and every moment devoted to transacting the vital business of the conference.

A plan for saving the miners' union, extending the strike until victory is secured, the fight for the Jacksonville scale, against the speed-up system, for the 5-day week and other demands are on the program.

The chief slogans are: "Lewis Must Go!" and "Miners take the union into your own hands!"

The committee today sent out a last moment appeal for funds to help defray the railroad fares of delegates. Money sent by wire will still reach headquarters in time to enable miners to reach the conference who would otherwise be kept away. The address is 526 Federal St., N. S.

mine districts, will be on hand. Pat Toohey, young militant, slugged, battered, oft-jailed, will lead a delegation. Tony Minerich, George Papcun, Stanley Dziengielewski, Powers Hapgood, Joe Angelo, many others, will be there.

Alex Howatt is leading a delegation from Kansas. Howatt has his own good reasons for fighting the Lewis machine besides the greater need of the mine union.

West Pennsylvania Is Strong.

Central and western Pennsylvania, Districts 2, 5 and 6 are at the lead

Labor-1928

Unions, Strikes, etc.

Will Be Among Delegates at Big Meet



Tony Dorizio (left) and Charles Fulp (right) left the strike zone in Pennsylvania to bring the story of the heroic miners' struggle against the coal operators and of the destitution of the workers' families. While in New York they aided the campaign of the Pennsylvania-Ohio Relief Committee, 611 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, which has been distributing food and clothing to thousands of strikers' families. Both workers will be at the conference of the Save-the-Union committee which opens tomorrow in Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.

Urges Coal Miners To Join United Mine Workers' Union

**If They Would Protect
Wage Scale and Working
Conditions They Must
Enroll, Says Officer.**

"If the black coal miners of Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia are going to protect their wage scale and working conditions, they must join the United Mine Workers of America," declared A. W. Johnson, secretary of Local Union No. 2950.

"For some time there has been peonage in Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Huge gangs of Negro workers have been inveigled from the South, ignorant of the fact that there is already a desperate struggle between the Union miners and coal companies. They are herded into bull-pens. Caught in the tentacles of the company store credit system, now that they are in the clutches of the coal companies, there is no law to which they can appeal.

"The United Mine Workers of America know no man by the color of his skin or the race of which he is a member. If there ever was a time that the colored miner should join the United Mine Workers of America, that time is now. Prejudice and discrimination against the colored man is stalking through the land everywhere, and one of the ways to successfully combat them is to join the United Mine Workers of America.

"Many of you have been told by officials and agents of the coal corporations that the United Mine Workers do not recognize the colored man. In the face of this propaganda of the coal operators and their agents, thousands of our race are members of this great organization. And we regret that men of the race are working in the mines that are on strike.

"The first and second articles to the United Mine Workers' constitution of District No. 5 read as follows:

"ARTICLE I.

"This organization shall be known as District Number Five, United Mine Workers of America, and, as an organization, shall not be committed to or favor any particular religious creed; neither shall affiliation herewith interfere with the religious or political freedom of individual members.

"ARTICLE II.

"To unite in one organization, regardless of creed, color or nationality, all workmen eligible for membership, employed in and around coal mines, coal washers, and coke ovens under the jurisdiction of District No. 5."

"Yet in the face of this guaranteed constitution, some of our colored coal miners find objection that the United Mine Workers do not recognize the colored man. I am a colored man and have been mining for 33 years, and 21 years of that time I have been a member of the United Mine Workers' organization. At present I am local secretary of Local Union No. 2950, U. M. W. of A., located at Louise, W. Va. We have 26 Negro members in our local union. We are on strike and have been since April 1, 1927. We are fighting to protect our industrial warfare wage scale and working conditions.

"During the month of December of last year I went into the United Mine Workers' office in the Columbia Bank building in Pittsburgh to confer with the head officials of that organization and I was recognized by Mr. Philip Murray, our international vice president. Not only was I recognized on that occasion, but at various times.

"When the International officials recognize the colored members of this organization, we cannot get away from the fact that the United Mine Workers will recognize the col-

ored man. When we fail to get elected to office the first or second year after we join the organization, we put up a cry that the United Mine Workers don't recognize the colored man.

"We feel that such actions by men of our race are fomenting trouble between the two races of an organization that has always given us a square deal. The United Mine Workers of America have done more to remove hatred and prejudice in the labor movement and to restore harmony and good will between man and man than any other agency in the country.

"To the colored coal miners of Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, January 1, 1866, marked the beginning of the opportunity for Negroes in every part of the United States to enter upon an era of progress; for thirteen days before this date, that is, on December 18th, 1865,

the Thirteenth Amendment, declaring slavery in the United States abolished, was adopted. Will you come out of the bull-pens of Pennsylvania and West Virginia and be free American citizens? Racial equality begins with racial self-respect."

Pleads With Miners



A. W. JOHNSON

Mine Union Head Expels Organizing Strike Militant Negro Member Groups, It Is Alleged

(Preston News Service)

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 14.—Isaiah Hawkins, Negro member of the United Mine Workers' Local Union, No. 762, who has been engaged in organizing work and strike activity in the non-union fields under the auspices of the "Save-The-Union" movement was summarily dismissed and expelled from the United Mine Workers' Union at a meeting of his local Wednesday.

It is claimed that action was taken at the request of John L. Lewis, president of the International Mine Workers' Union, in which he charged Hawkins was a progressive and a dangerous man. He said that Hawkins' efforts were fomenting too much trouble. "We white members cannot tolerate this sort of thing. This man Hawkins is getting too strong a hold. He already has attained the leadership of a large group of whites throughout Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio. He must be stopped before his following spreads throughout the country and creates an embarrassing situation. He must be stopped now and thereby be prevented from getting into any of our meetings. It would not matter so much if his work attracted simply Negroes but he has a large and growing following among whites."

Hawkins Not Worried.

"I'm not worried," says Hawkins. "I know that I've been working for the good of the union by going into the non-union fields under the banner of Save-The-Union Committee and I am going to continue until the strike is settled. The rank and file of mine workers are with me. I am convinced that I am pursuing the right course. Mr. Lewis is not afraid of me. He is afraid of the million miners whom he has at-

Brownsville. Rev. Hawkins is now chairman of the relief committee at Vestaburg. The other 15 members on the committee are white. tempted to delude and double-cross. Right will prevail. The miners will eventually discover the perfidy of Lewis and his group of supine henchmen. He will be dethroned. Banishing me from the union will not prevent the things I have been fighting for coming up in the International to defeat him. I believe what he has had done to me will hasten his downfall."

Father Is Active In Relief.

Rev. I. H. Hawkins, father of the banished militant mine worker, is pastor of the Mount Lebanon Baptist Church, at Brownsville, Pa., and has followed the lead of his son and became active in relief work when his congregation, composed largely of miners, began to complain of conditions in the non-union mines in the vicinity of

Isaiah Hawkins Dismissed At Request of John L. Lewis

Isaiah Hawkins, Negro member of the United Mine Workers' Local Union, No. 762, who has been engaged in organizing work and strike activity in the non-union fields under the auspices of the "Save-the-Union" movement was summarily dismissed and expelled from the United Mine Workers' Union at a meeting of his local on Wednesday.

It is claimed that action was taken at the request of John L. Lewis, president of the International Mine Workers' Union, in which he charged Hawkins was a progressive and a dangerous man. He said that Hawkins' efforts were fomenting too much trouble. "We white members cannot tolerate this sort of thing. This man Hawkins is getting too strong a hold. He already has attained the leadership of a large group of whites throughout Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio. He must be stopped before his following spreads throughout the country and creates an embarrassing situation. He must be stopped now and thereby be prevented from getting into any of our meetings. It would not matter so much if his work attracted simply Negroes, but he has a large and growing following among whites."

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Labor - 1928

Russia

Unions, Strikes, etc.

LAUNCH RACE WORLD MOVE

Union of All Negro Work Planned at Inter- national Meet

MOSCOW, Aug. 8.—A world organization of Negro workmen, united on the basis of a class struggle, was forecast in resolutions adopted by the executive committee of the professional, or red, International of Labor Unions. Many American Negroes are attending both

The labor union internationale decided to create an "international professional committee of Negro workmen," with six official members—two American Negroes and one each from South Africa, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Cuba. Later delegates will be invited from Haiti, East Africa, Portuguese Africa, Belgian Congo, Liberia and Latin America.

The committee announces it will establish connection among Negro workmen of the whole world, uniting them against capitalist employers and imperialist exploiters. It proposes a world congress of Negro workers at Moscow in 1929.

So far most of the speeches by American Negroes have emphasized the possibility of agitation in the South as the best method of attack against American capitalism. The American Negro delegates are being assisted by five American Negroes who live in Moscow and have jobs with the permanent secretary at the communist internationale.

—Ass. Press Exchange.

Labors 1928

Wisconsin

Unions, Strikes, etc.

NEW YORK WORLD

JUL 27 1928

STRIKE OVER RACE ISSUE

Student Ushers Protest the Removal of
Negro Girl

Special to The World

MADISON, Wis., July 26.—Alleged race discrimination by a professor in charge of the University of Wisconsin Theatre in Bascom Hall has led to a strike of student ushers. Forty-seven students have refused to resume their duties in protest against the removal of a Negro girl student from the ushering staff.

Prof. W. C. Troutman, in charge of the theatre, has explained that the girl, whose name he and the students have refused to reveal, was one of a group of the workers' school who were allowed to view various productions in the University Theatre in return for their service as ushers.

Certain patrons, Prof. Troutman said, had objected to having the Negro girl show them their seats and a complimentary ticket for the next performance was given her but she was not allowed to usher.

IN THE SAME BOAT

12/8/28

UP in Kenosha, Wisconsin, there has been a strike in the knitting mills for some time. Mr. Charles W. Nash, president of the Nash Motor Company, who has a plant in that city has been observing this industrial conflict. He has noticed that most of the workers are young high school and college graduates, and accordingly he has come to the conclusion that education has given these workers problems of adjustment with which the worker lacking it is not troubled. Several metropolitan newspapers commenting on the remarks of Mr. Nash, have pointed out that we have too few places in industry for educated youth and that the result is discontent and dangerous disillusion. For instance the Chicago Tribune asked editorially in discussing this problem, "Can the youth who has a secondary or college education find work which reasonably meets his mental and social needs?" And it points out that "this generation finds the wilderness conquered and the good land tilled. It must solve the problem in its own way. Perhaps it needs colonies to conquer and settle and a new imperialism might be justified for their sake."

Of course, new colonies are no solution to the problem as the terrible unemployment in Great Britain plainly indicates. Still, it is a good thing that leading white people are beginning to understand what their youth with the advantages of an education is up against. It is apparent that they do not yet know what to do about it, but the understanding of it may enable them to appreciate the problem of much greater magnitude that has for sometime confronted Negro youth and still confronts it. Capitalism has us all in the same boat, whether we are white or black. Machinery and inventions are steadily placing business and industry in a position where a smaller

and smaller percentage of "white collar" men drawing salaries commensurate with their education are needed.

There has been a great deal of talk among thinking Negroes of late concerning the lack of opportunities for our youth in business, but it is not generally realized that a very large percentage of whites are confronted with the same problem. We have seen the social and moral effects of this economic condition on our own youth; now the white brethren are getting a dose of it. This realization of the fact that we are all slaves of our environment, regardless of color, creed or nationality, ought to make for greater tolerance and understanding between the two racial groups.

Labor-1928

Welfare Work for Housing Conditions.

WILLARD FUND GAINS FURTHER NEWS

DETROIT, MICH.
\$16,168 Reported to Date in
Drive To Endow Homes
for Working Girls.

MAR 16 1928

Faith on the part of workers in the ultimate success of their endeavors pervaded the fourth report meeting Thursday noon in the Woodward Avenue Baptist Church of the Frances Willard campaign organization, when gifts in the amount of \$2,633 were reported

bringing the total contributions thus far to \$16,163.

Their objective is \$500,000, with which it is proposed to erect two new houses to expand the type of work now being done in Detroit for homeless employed girls by Frances Willard Houses; two new buildings to serve the Negro girl in industry, and one building for dependent mothers with babies. In addition it is proposed to create a trust fund of \$125,000 from the \$500,000 to be raised, to be used to help girls during times of illness or periods of unemployment. The Frances Willard Houses now in operation at 467 West Vernor highway and 70 Chandler avenue are self-supporting. The charge for board and room is \$8 a week. It is planned to make the five new buildings self-supporting, yet to accommodate girls at the present low cost.

Optimism was urged upon the workers by H. L. Eddy, campaign director.

"The record so far," he said, "indicates clearly that those vitally interested in the objectives of this campaign are backing up their interests by both unselfish service and all that their station in life will permit their giving in the way of financial assistance.

"The gifts so far have been small. We have approached many employers of girls, who should be interested in what these new buildings will mean in safeguarding the girl in industry, and we anticipate support from these men before the end of the campaign. Many other approaches have been made for memorial gifts in the form of a living room, or bed-

room. There is reason to believe that our efforts will be rewarded."
The need for housing facilities for the Negro girl were urged by the Rev. R. L. Bradby, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, speaking at the Thursday luncheon of the campaign workers

Michigan

Labor - 1928

Mississippi.

Welfare Work for Housing Conditions.

Hattiesburg, Miss., America

FEB 1 1928

NEGRO WELFARE AGENT VISITS MILL WORKERS

W. H. Lewis, representing the state headquarters of the Negro Welfare and Publicity Work Committee, spent the day in Hattiesburg visiting a number of factories and mills where the committee is conducting a propaganda campaign for the benefit of negro workers. He was in the company of W. M. Johnson, pastor of the Church of God, colored church in this city.

The committee, which has headquarters in Meridian, periodically places placards in the various mills which are calculated to increase the workers' productivity and loyalty to employers. The organization also does some social service work among the colored race.

Labor-1928

United States Department of, and the Negro.

See Also: Agents and Agencies.